INSURANCE
The reason being that their people are solidly supporting them.

The Bombay Chronicle

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913. REGD. NO. B 1065.

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY.

INSURANCE
Non-Indian companies started in 1919 are writing four times their paid-up capital.

VOL XVIII NO. 69— BOMBAY FRIDAY, MARCH 21, 1930. PRICE ONE ANNA

MAHATMA UNFOLDS FUTURE PLAN OF ACTION.

Attack On Land Revenue After Salt.

FLUTTER IN OFFICIAL DOVECOTES.

Bombay Ban On Films Of The March.

JAWAHARLAL CONFERS WITH GANDHIJI.

Prospects Of Nation-Wide Civil Disobedience.

The following Notification appears in the Bombay Government Gazette extraordinary:—

In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (7) of section 7 of the Cinematograph Act, 1918 (II of 1918), as amended by Act XXIII of 1919, the Governor in Council is pleased to direct that the undermentioned films certified by the Bombay Board of Film Censors shall be deemed to be uncertified films in the whole of the Bombay Presidency:—

1. "Mahatma Gandhi's March for Freedom," produced by Sharda Film Company, in 2 reels and 2,100 feet.
2. "Mahatma Gandhi's Historic March, 12th March 1930" produced by Shree Krishna Film Comany, in 2 reels and 1,993 feet.
3. "Mahatma Gandhi's March, 12th March, Ahmedabad," produced by Shree Ranjit Film Company, in 1 reel and 660 feet.

MEMORABLE MIDNIGHT MARCH.

—:o:—

Through Dust, Mud And Water.

KARELI, March 20.

Gandhiji marched from Kaira into Broach District in the early hours of the morning. It was previously arranged that the party would go from Raas to Badlalpur but as the river Mahisagar there was rather deep to cross, the party proceeded to Kankapur and from there to Kareli. It was a hard time indeed for the party to tramp first the dusty road from Raas to Kankanpura through the valley of Mahi, then cross the river in canoes and then wade through kneep-deep water and mud and mire for over three miles. Added to that there was no moon in the sky and the hour was late. For the party could cross the river only after 10 p. m. and reached other bank at 12-30 a. m. a journey of two and a half hours of thrilling experience to the youths accompanying Gandhiji.

GANDHIJI CARRIED.

Despite the fact the party went to sleep on the banks of the river only after 1 a. m., all got up at four as usual to offer prayers. Directly the prayers were over and Gandhiji retired to his seat, Pandit Jawaharlal arrived. He too had had quite an unique experience of crossing the river after midnight. He had specially motored down to Raas, but missed the party there and came down to Kankanpura. Gandhiji was lifted by the volunteers after he had waded through the mire for some time. The strain was too much for him and his followers prevailed upon him to agree.

MASS SATYAGRAHA.

Pandit Jawaharlal proceeded with Gandhiji to Kareli and he leaves this afternoon for Ahmedabad. He had a long conversation with Mahatmaji. It is undestood they agreed to recommend to the A. I. C. C. to launch mass civil disobedience all over the country after Gandhiji had broken the hilt at Dandi near Jalalpur on the 6th April, the Jallianwalla Bagh Day.—Free Press.

GANDHIJI'S LAST BATTLE.

—:o:—

This Is A Non-Violent Fight.

Camp. KANKAPUR, March 19.

Gandhiji and party arrived here at eight at night and after few minutes rest Gandhiji addressed a public meeting. He said that Rajputs and Garasias were brave communities. If they do everyhing as was advised they could make a name in India. They must know that for him this was the last battle. They must actively help in removing the misery of 30 crores of people and making them free from bondage. Satyagraha against salt tax was the first step to getting independence. Our next attention will be paid to the heavy revenue assessment. I know you can use weapons. But this is a non-violent fight. When I shall reach Jalalpur, I will give orders for preparing salt just nearby. Once salt tax is gone, all our miseries would end.

Gandhiji and party left Kankapur by country boat crossing Mahi for Kareli and the party will enter the Broach District tomorrow.—Free Press.

GANDHIJI'S LAST PILGRIMAGE.

—:o:—

Another Version.

BORSAD, March 20.

Before leaving the village of Kankapur Gandhiji addressed a public meeting and said this was the last religious pilgrimage of his and he had undertaken to do it on foot according to their ancient tradition. In modern times they would go on pilgrimage in aeroplanes but the experience which a person doing pilgrimage on foot would gain would not be had by one doing pilgrimage in an aeroplane. He had therefore undertaken the last pilgrimage on foot although he was sixtyone years of age. The pilgrimage he wanted to do was the destruction of evils they were suffering from. They should be ready to manufacture salt as soon as he (Gandhiji) reached Jalalpur.— A. P.

GANDHIJI AND SOCIAL BOYCOTT.

KARELI, March 20.

A local leader complained of Mr. Gandhi that the District Deputy Collector had told him that the village potter was bound to feach water for the talati.

Mr. Gandhi replied they could refuse to fetch water for the Collector so long as he was a Collector under the present system of Government. Barbers, washermen and labourers should refuse to serve the Collector. They should, however, nurse him if he was sick. They wanted to enforce social boycott against Government servants as such. If the talati went to fetch water personally from the village tank they should not prevent him.—A. P.

More Village Officers Resigning.

—:o:—

JAMBUSAR, March 20.

The party started at 6 a. m. for Kareli the first village in Broach District. Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru and Gandhiji walked together. They reached Kareli a distance of two miles in an hour. The party is halting at Kareli the whole day and camping in a ginning factory.

Resignations of village officers of several villages in Broach District have already been submitted.

Mr. Sambhamurti of Andhra Desa and other leaders are coming from Bombay to see Gandhiji to-day.—A. P.

KATHIAWAR FOR SATYAGRAHA.

—:o:—

500 Volunteers Ready !

—:o:—

BHAVNAGAR, March 20.

Arrangements are reported to be complete at Dholera where 500 volunteers from Ahmedabad and Kathiawar districts will start Satyagraha against salt tax. It is reported that every day a batch of 10 volunteers will start civil disobedience. Farmers have promised to supply grains to these volunteers and one farmer alone has promised the whole of his recent crop of what amounting to 500 maunds. It is likely that Mr. Amritlal Sheth may lead this Satyagraha.—Free Press.

Indian Airman Reaches Croydon.

LONDON, March 20.

St. Quentin.—The Indian airman Chawla left for Croydon at 11|15 this mornnig.—Reuter.

More Recruits To Non-Violent Army.

—:o:—

(Through War Council, Bombay) (Provincial Congress Committee.)

The following is a further list of Bombay's Swaraj Volunteers:

101 Janab Syed Emtyaz Ali Syed Mumtaz Ali.
102 Sjt. Sarvotam Purshottam Denait.
103 Sjt. Bhagwat Anant Kamat.
104 Sjt Navnitlal Anderji Doshi
105 Sjt. Yeshwant Ramchandra Kulkarni.
106 Sjt. Tulsidas Harilal Mehta.
107 Sjt. Sunderlal Chhaganlal Marfatia
108 Sjt. Meghji Keshavji Thaker
109 Sjt. Bhogilal Hirachand Desai.
110 Sjt. Shantilal Amritlal Nanavati.
111 Sjt. Panalal Maganlal Dalal
112 Sjt. Varjiwandas Keshavji Doshi.
113 Sjt. Manilal Harjiwandas Shah.
114 Sjt. Kantilal Chunilal Damani.
115 Sjt. Harichand Ranchand Bajaj.
116 Sjt. Babubhai Nagindas Paveri.
117 Sjt. Devshanker Chunilal.
118 Sjt. Mansukhlal Harilal Jani
119 Sjt. Jethalal Dayalal
120 Sjt. Dhanji Bhawanji.

USELESS TO BE IN LONDON.

—:o:—

Prospects Of Naval Conference.

M. BRIAND DECLINES COMMENT.

LONDON, March 20.

M. Briand has left for Paris. He looked cheerful and remarked: "It is useless sitting in a hotel and watching the weather from the window. I will return when there is some work for me to do." He declined to comment on the prospects of the Conference.—Reuter.

ANGLO-EGYPTIAN RELATIONS.

—:o:—

Deputation Leaves For London.

ROUSING FAREWELL TO NAHAS PASHA.

LONDON, March 20.

Cairo—Huge crowds including students with banners gave a rousing farewell to the Egyptian Delegation headed by the Prime Minister, Nahas Pasha, which is proceeding to London to negotiate with the British Government.—Reuter.

INDIA'S HOPE IN GUJARAT.

Pt. Jawaharlal Addresses Peasants.

Camp KARELI, March 20.

After dining with Gandhiji's party in the forenoon Pandit Jawaharlal proceeded to Baroda by motor 'en route' to Ahmedabad. On the way, he was given warm receptions by the villagers of Karkhadi, Dudhwada, Majada, Courjapuru, Wadu, Muved, Dabasa and Padra all in Gaekwar's territory. Addressing a public meeting at Kareli, Pandit Jawaharlal said great was the hope placed by the country in Gujarat. It had a heavy responsibility to discharge. All the Indians looked to Gujarat to attain complete Independence. He then had a chat with the members of the party. Asked if he feared outbreak of violence on launching of mass civil disobedience if sanctioned by the A. I. C. C. he said: "No."—Free Press.

MEERUT DEMONSTRATIONS.

—:o:—

Calcutta Leader Arrested.

CALCUTTA, March 20.

An untoward incident marred the conclusion of an otherwise peaceful demonstration of the Peasants and Workers' Party held in connection with the Meerut Day Celebration. After holding a meeting at Halliday Park, the party formed into a big procession and paraded the City with different posters and revolutionary cries. When they arrived before their Office, Mr. Chirranjilal, one of the leaders was arrested by the Police and taken to Bowbazar Thana, where the processionists followed him and a melee took place with the Police resulting in four more arrests. Several speakers addressed the meeting held at Halliday Park advocating the raising of a fund for the Meerut Prisoners and condemning the Government action.—Free Press.

ALL EYES TURNED TO GANDHIJI.

—:o:—

Congress Working Committee Meets.

AGENDA BEFORE A. I. C. C.

(From Our Special Representative

AHMEDABAD, March 20.

The All-India Congress Committee meets here to-morrow at two at the premises of the Gujarat Vidyapith. The Working Committee met this afternoon at four to consider the agenda to be placed before to-morrow's meeting. Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru who arrived yesterday left immediately for the camp of the Swaraj Army where he saw and consulted with Gandhiji last night. He followed the camp up to Kareli from where he is returning to Ahmedabad at 7-40 this evening. The public meeting which was to have been addressed this evening by the Congress President has been postponed till to-morrow.

As all eyes are at present directed towards Gandhiji and his historic march the meeting of the A. I. C. C. has not evoked any great enthusiasm. The attendance of the members at to-morrow's meeting is expected to be very small.

NOTABLE ABSENTEES.

This afternoon's meeting of the Working Committee was attended by Pandit Motilal Nehru Mr. C. Rajagopalachariar, Dr. Satyapal, Sardar Shardul Singh, Seth Jamnalal Bajaj. Mr. Jairamdas Doulatram and Mr. Shree Prakash, the Secretary. Pandit Motilal was voted to the chair. The notable absentees at the Working Committee's meeting were Gandhiji and Pandit Jawaharlal who are in the camp, Sardar Vallabhbhai who is in gaol, Mr. Sen Gupta who is undergoing trial in Rangoon on a charge of sedition, Dr. Ansari and Maulana Abul Kalam Azad. It is expected that Moulana Abul Kalam will arrive this evening.

PRESENT SITUATION.

The Provisional Agenda for to-morrow consist mainly of administrative and routine items, such as the election of a Disputes Panel and the budget for the ensuing year. The last item of the agenda is its most important part. It is about the consideration of the present political situation and the measures to be concerted to deal with it. The Working Committee is expected to draft a resolution in this connection. The resolution about the currency notes of which notice appeared in the Press has not yet officially come to the Secretary and there is no likelihood of its being discussed.

MARCH ON VICEREGAL LODGE.

Sardar Sardul Singh does not seem to be very serious about his resoluiton regarding the march on the Viceregal Lodge as a measure of Satyagraha after Gandhiji is arrested. He will move his resolution in the open Committee provided it finds favour in the Working Committee which does not at all seem to be likely. There is practically no resolution of any importance before the Committee by which the Working are looking to Pandit Jawaharlal who will bring with him instructions from Gandhiji. Very probably the Working Committee will meet to-morrow morning and consider the situation on the basis of the instructions received from Gandhiji. All signs indi-

(Continued on page 7.)

BOMBAY LAWYERS CONGRATULATE VALLABHBHAI.

Describe Conviction As Prostitution Of Justice.

Mr. B. J. DESAI'S PLAIN SPEAKING.

A notable departure from their long established tradition of self-centred life was made by the legal profession of Bombay on Thursday when they, as a body, cast off their aloofness and joined the "agitators" in denouncing the outrageous travesty of law perpetrated by the Bureaucracy in the name of "law and order", the latest instance of which was provided by the arrest and incarceration of Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel. This was perhaps the first occasion in the history of the profession in Bombay that they as a body came out in the open to vindicate their claim to be the "upholders and bulwark of the people's liberty." The members were reminded that there were only two illustrious names on their list who glorified their profession, and but for whom the profession would have been rightly branded as a body of selfish lot engaged in sordid money making activities. Those two names were those of Mahatma Gandhi and Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel whom the profession was proud to claim among its ranks, though both of them now disowned the profession.

Proceedings Of The Meeting.

—:o:—

Members of the legal profession of Bombay mustered strong on Thursday evening at the Blavatsky Hall, Chowpatty, to express their strong condemnation of the arrest and conviction of Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel, Bar-at-Law, for his alleged failure to comply with an order which substantially amounted to a denial of the inherent right of freedom of speech and to congratulate him on his courageous sacrifice in assertion of that right.

The Hall was packed to its fullest capacity with lawyers practising in the High Court and the different courts of the city, solicitors, and others connected with the profession. Prominent among them were, besides the speakers, Mr. V. F. Taraporevala (an ex-judge of the High Court), Mr. D. N. Bahadurji, Mr. Balubhai T. Desai, Mr. Mangaldas Pakvasa, solicitor, Mr. Tricumdas solicitor, Miss Mithan Tata and Mrs. K. M. Munshi. The proceedings of the meeting were marked by considerable enthusiasm. Several sppeakers received enthusiastic applause from the audience when they emphasised that it was the duty of lawyers to uphold the rights and liberty of the people, and to break the "lawless law". Mr. Bhulabhai J. Desai, Advocate who presided made a forceful and eloquent speech that was remarkable for dignity, cogency, literary elegance and high patriotic fervour.

MR. BHULABHAI DESAI.

Mr. Bhulabhai Desai who on rising received an ovation began by addressing the audience as "Comrades of the legal profession". He referred to the remark made by Lord Peel, according to the cabled report, that Mahatma Gandhi had covered himself with ridicule, and he had not a single follower." He (Mr. Desai) reminded the audience of this as the basis of the great duty which devolved upon the lawyers if they did not wish to cover themselves with ridicule.

To confine oneself within the four corners of the law, said Mr. Desai, was commonly regarded as the business of the petty-fogging lawyer. But there was a bigger and higher side to his duty. The great glory of the legal profession was to uphold the freedom of humanity. In fact, that was the only redeeming feature of their otherwise sordid existence. One of the members of the Bar to whom he (the speaker) spoke about the meeting asked him "What would you do if you were conducting the Government?" To this the speaker replied "Even then, I should be the first to protest if there was any restraint on freedom of speech."

WHY PATRIOTISM IS "CRIME".

The constitutions of civilised countries of the world recognised the right of free speech on every public question as the inherent right of a nation without any censure or restriction. That was the right which Englishmen claimed in their own country as a patriotic duty. But what was patriotism in England ceased to be so in India for the simple reason that the effect of patriotism in a subject people would not serve the purpose of the rulers.

If any justification was needed for this meeting, said Mr. Desai, it was amply supplied by what had happened after Mr. Vallabhbhai's arrest. Mr. Vallabhbhai was ar-

(Continued on page 7.)

Latest Cotton Prices.

(Through Cotton Telegraph Information Service, Ismail Building, Hornby Road, Bombay).

—:o:—

NEW YORK MARKET.

MAY.

New York, March 20.

Previous Closing Rate	15.44
To-day's Opening Rate	15.47
Difference	plus 03
To-day's Closing Rate	15.56
Difference	plus.12

Final Crop report: 1,45,45,000 bales

LIVERPOOL MARKET.

Liverpool March 20.

Previous Closing Rate	8 11
To-day's Opening Rate	8.07
Difference	—.04
To-day's Closing Rate	8.06
Difference	—.05

Broach expectation 263-0-0

LONDON SILVER MARKET.

London, March 20.

Silver Ready	20	0	0
Higher	0	10	0
Silver Forward	19	13	0
Higher	0	10	0

Tone of market:—India and China bought.

BOMBAY PRICES.

Bombay, March 20.

1st Settlement	46	2	0
2nd Settlement	45	8	0
Spot	55	4	0

FREE ACCIDENT INSURANCE FOR A LL.

DETAILS ON PAGE 8.

AMUSEMENTS.

CROWDED HOUSES EVERY DAY AND EVERY SHOW!

Every Man, Woman and Child must see this Most Amazing Dramatic Creation

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Warner Bros, 20 Millions Vitaphone Sensation

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DOLORES COSTELLO

YOU RARELY SEE SUCH A MIGHTY MAGNIFICENT PICTURE ONCE IN FIVE YEARS.

Please buy your Tickets in Advance to avoid disappointment owing to great rush.

Plan open at the Theatre daily from 10 A.M.

TO-NIGHT—THREE SHOWS AT: 4; 6-30 and 10 P.M. (S.T.)

Wellington Talkies

DHOBI TALAO

WHERE TALKIES REACH PERFECTION.

EVERY NIGHT FIVE GIFTS EVERY NIGHT

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LOCATION - GOWALIA TANK

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CLASSICAL AND ARTISTIC

INDIAN DANCES

(APSARA, GOPI, MOON, RADHA, OCEAN AND SWAN DANCES)

BY

SRI MIRAVATI DEVI

WITH

BEE-DANCE by HIMAVATI (age 8 years.)

and Indian Ballet of

"SAVITRI" and "MIRABAI."

Prof. DEODHAR'S INDIAN ORCHESTRA.

DANCE—ORCHESTRA BY BENGAL SANGITH SAMAJ

MATINEE:—on FRIDAY 21st March 1930 at 5 p.m. (S. T.)

NIGHT: on SUNDAY 23rd March 1930 at 9 p. m. (S.T.)

at the

PRINCESS THEATRE (Bhangwadi) Kalbadevi Road, Bombay.

Booking at:— the THEATRE.

GRAND ANNOUNCEMENT--COMMENCING from TO-MORROW

A Suresh screen classic

Kindread of the Dust

Messrs. MEHTA LUHAR PRODUCTION

A photo-drama depicting a tense drama of two souls of the same dust–once bound by an oath of allegiance, of blood relationship set one against the other by a war-dazed woman in whose ear Satan in the flesh of her father pours poison of low vulgar morals.

Apply for Booking at Messrs, N. C. MOMEYA & Co., Managing Agents, Suresh Film Ltd., Dadar, Bombay 14.

Beautiful and Attractive plot with hair-raising stunts and extraordinary fights, fine location, etc.

will be shown from TO-MORROW AT

Majestic Cinema

GIRGAUM.

STOCKS AND SHARES.

Bombay, Mar. 20.

Mill shares opened at closing quotations of yesterday. Later on prices declined. The fall was arrested at this point and a rise was registered. After some fluctuations closing rates showed some improvement. Every one is eagerly waiting for the result of the Tariff Bill which we think should ultimately go through.

Bombay Burmas were steady. Tata Hydros fluctuated considerably and closed pretty near the closing of yesterday. Tata Steel shares were a shade better than the previous closing.

Bombay Dyeing:—771, 68, 80, 77, 76, 80, 77. Fazal:—515, 10, 22, 17, 21, 17, 18. Pearl:—255, 62, 60, 57, 53, 56, 60, 58, Tata Hydro:—1192, 87, 1202, 1197, 1207, 1196, 93. Tata Deff:—303, 5, 3, 5, 3, 5, 3.

ACTIVE SHARES AT A GLANCE.

Bombay, Mar. 20.

Bombay Dyeing 771, 68, 80, 76, 80 77.
Century 275, 71. 80, 77.
Colaba 135.
Crescent 86-14.
Fazul 515, 10, 22, 17, 21, 18.
Indore 50,51,50.
Madhowji 24.
Nagpur 455, 58, 61, 63.
New Great 78, 86, 85-10.
Pearl 255, 60, 56, 60, 58.
Simplex 48, 47.
Swadeshi 370, 73, 80, 78.
Burma 670, 68, 70, 69.
Hydro 192, 1202, 1207, 1193.
Tram 128, 30.
Deff. 303, 5, 3, 5, 3, 5.
Ord. 45-8, 46, 45-6.
Bundi 16-14.
Indian 251,52,5.
Katni Ord. 177.
Alcock 262, 56.

SPINNING & WEAVING MILLS.

—:o:—

Bombay, Mar. 20.

Ahmedabad Advance (100) 520.
Apollo 50, nil, 3-4.
Assur Veerji (5) nil 1
Barsi (250) 20y 125.
Berar Manufacturing (100) 15y. 155.
Bharat 100 nil, 50.
Bombay Cotton (50) nil 140.
Bombay Dyeing (250) 777-8.
Bombay Industrial (20). 1-12.
Bradbury (22) nil, 160.
Broach Fine Count 250, nil 22-8.
Central India 100, 463-12.
Century 100, 277-8.
Fazulbhoy 250, 518-12.
Crescent 100, 86.
Currimbhoy 80.
Dawn 250, 530.
E. D. Sassoon United Ord. 0-6-6.
Ebrahim Pabaney 250, 120.
Edward Sassoon 100, 200 nil, 63-12.
Elphinstone 100, 6-8.
Finlay 100, 86-4.
Framjee Petit 1000 nil 180.
Gokak 100, 158-12.
Gold Mohur 100 nil 95.
Hindustan 100, 65. 100, 1625.
Indian Bleaching, etc. 95.
Indian Manufacturing 1000 70 1010
Indore Malwa 100; 350.
xd.
Jamshed 250 nil, 15.
Jam Ranji Singhji 1000 nil 1,560.
Kohinoor 10, 172-8.
Khandesh 1,000 50y, 2200
Khatau Makanji 100, nil, 80.
Laxmi Cotton (1000) 30 nil 1325.
Maneckji Petit 1,000 nil, 900.
Madras United 250 7/81 400
Morarji Gokuldas 1000, nil 400.
Mathradas 50 nil. 20
Meyer Sassoon 100, nil, 50.
Minerva 100. nil 75
Model Mills Nagpur 250, nil 80.
Mysore (50 p.c.) 4 135.
New City Bombay 50.
New Great Eastern 200 10y. 185.
Osmanshahi 85 3y 52.
Pearl 250, 258-12.
Phoenix 100, 340.
Premier 10, nil, 1-6.
Sassoon Cotton 100 nil, 4.
Sassoon and Alliance Mills 50 52.
Simplex 150, 47-8.
Sholapur 1000, 1575.
Sir Shapurjee Barucha 100 nil 5/8
Swadeshi 100 372-12.
Tata Mill 25, nil 35
Vishnu Cotton 1000, 2215.
Western India Shipping 1,000, 810.

BANKS.

Bank of India 50, 89-8.
Baroda 50 3 75.
Central 25, 12-2.
Eastern £5 77.
Imperial Bank 500, 1235.
Imperial P. P. 307-8.
Union 5, 3-2.
P & O. Bank £10, 101.
CEMENT AND MANGANESE COMPANIES.
Bundi Portland 10-0-0 80f sd. xd. 16-14.
Gwalior Cement 10, 81-4.
Central India Mining 3-4
Shahabad Cement 10y, 145.
Shivrajpur 20 2y xd 11-4.
United Cement 100 5y. 51-8.
Katni Ord. 176-4.
Katni Def 635.

RAILWAYS.

Ahmedabad Prantij 400 81/11/ 765.
Amritsar Patti 3-10-0f, 110.
Central Provinces 85.
Dhond Baramati 100 2|11-3 90.
Gujarat 100, 2/4/8, 71.
Hoshiarpur Doab 4|12'6 74.
Larkhana 100, 1f, 84.
Mandra Bhon 90, 1/15/21 60.
Mymensingh 100, 2/11/60, 82
Pachora Jamner 100 2|4, 82.
Sialkot Naroowal 100, 2/4/8 84
Sara Sirajgun 100 2-6-9f 82
Sind Light 100 5-7 80.
Tapti Valley xd. 670.
Upper Sind 100 nil 74

ELECTRIC UNDERTAKINGS.

Ahmedab Electric 100. 7 8y. 122|8.
Surat Electric O 100 5/7y xd. 135.
Andhra Valley Ord. (1000) 20. 660.
Bombay Tram Ord. 130.
Tata Hydro Electric 1000 40 1193-12.
Tata Power 1050, nil, 531-4.
Karachi Electricity 100 0/41. 142-8.
Poona Electricity 100 1y. 135.

PRESS COMPANIES

Fort 475 10y 130.
Harvey and Sabapathy 120 plus 20.
Indian Cotton 125, 18-12, 200.
Manmad Manufacturing (250) 248-12.
New Berar 500 75y 770
New Mofussil 400, 491/4
New Prince of Wales 500 30y 400 xd.
Volkart U P 500 30y 480.

INSURANCE COMPANIES

Bl. I. G. Insurance 10, nil 4.
Bombay Life Assurance 40 1/4y 30.
Empire of India Life 100, 30. 1725
Jupiter General Insurance Ord 15, 7-10.
New India Assurance 10, 17-4.
Vulcan 100 03/0y xd. 5/2
Oriental Government Security Life 100, 1840.
Industrial & Prudential 6 8-8

MISCELLANEOUS.

Alcock Ashdown 6, 256-4.
Attock Oil 1 nil, 18
Belapur Co. 50, nil 6.
Bombay Steam Co. Ord. 185.
Burma Uganda 12 nil, 20.
Burma F. Corporation 367-8.
Burma Corp. 10, Fs. 9-8.
Jost Engineering 50 181-4
Kemp 200 15 185
Mackenzie Saw Mill 100 85.
Scindia Steam 8.
Tata Construction xd. 34-4
Tata Ord. 45-6.
Tata Iron Def. 303-12.
Bombay Telephone 50, 56.
Assur Veerji Mills B, 7 0f, 55. 94.
Bombay Steam T s a.c. 100 102-8.
Kastoorchand Mills T. ? (b 80.
Tata Hydro Def. 107.
Tata Power 7-1/2 99
Andhra Valley B 108-8.
Apollo Mills B 7/8 F. T. 80

PREFERENCE.

Tata 1st Pref. 130-8.
Tata 2nd Pref. 65.
Andhra Pref. 980.
Tata Power Pref 1072-8.
Tata Hydro Pref 1022-8.

THE TATA OIL MILLS. QUOTATIONS.

—:o:—

Ex-Godown,
Bombay, Mar. 20.

Filtered Cocoanut Oil Read Rs. 486/ per ton.
Filtered Mowra Oil Ready Rs. 560/ per ton.
Cocoanut Cake Ready Rs. 103/ per ton.

LONDON DISCOUNT RATES.

London, Mar. 19.

Interest, Day to Day Loans 2-1/2 p.c.
Interest, 7 Days, Market Loans 3 p.c.
Bank Bills, 3 months 2-23/32 p.c.
Bank Bills, 6 months 2-3/4 p.c.
Fine Trade Bills, 3 months 4-1/4 p.c.
Fine Trade Bills, 6 months 4-3/4 p.c.

LINSEED.

London, Mar. 19.

Linseed, Bombay, (London), ton. Nominal Apl./May £18-5-0
Linseed, Bombay, (London), ton. Nominal May/June £18-5-0
Linseed, La Plata, C.I.F., Hull, ton. Quoted Mar./Apl. £16-15-0
Linseed, Bombay, ton. Nominal Mar./Apl. £19-0-0

WHEAT CHICAGO MARKET.

—:o:—

Mar. per bushel doll. 1.04-5/8 up 5/8.
May per bushel doll. 1.06-1/4 up 3/8.
July per bushel doll. 1.06-1/4 up 5/8.
Argentine Linseed Quotations:—Market closed.
Wheat Cable:
"Improvement maintained with fair consumptive demand." mand."

LONDON GOLD.

Bar Gold, Fine, per oz. £4-4-10-1/4

LONDON EXCHANGES.

—:o:—

London, Mar. 19.

T T London on Berlin 20.38-1/4
T T London on Amsterdam 12.12-1/2
T T London on Brussels 24.89
T T London on Madrid 38.87
T T London on Milan 92.87
T T London on Milan 92.8'
T T London on Berne 25.12
T T London on Paris 124.52
T T London on Pargue 164.06

WHEAT LONDON MARKET

London, Mar. 19.

Rozario Santa Fe, per 63-1/2 lb. Cargoes.
Sellers (per 62-1/2 lb.) March 35/9
Barletta Russo, per 63-1/2 lb. Cargoes.
Sellers (per 62 lb.) March 35/
Wheat, South Australian, Parcels.
Paid Afloat 38/3
Wheat, Choice White Karachi, Parcels.
Nominal (Value Held to High) May/June 40/

LIVERPOOL WHEAT QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Mar. 20.

Mar. close at 7s. 3-1/4d. up 1d.
May close at 7s. 5-1/2d. up 1-1/2d.
July close at 7s. 7-1/4d. up 1-5/8d.

BULLION.

BOMBAY BULLION BROKERS ASSN. LTD.

SILVER.

Bombay, Mar. 20.

London Ready 19/8.
London Forward 19/5.

	Op.	Hi.	Clo.
China	1-11-3,	1-11-5,	1-11-3
America Cent.	42/4		
Ready	54/11.		
	High.	Low.	Clo.
Falgoon op.	45/6,	45/9, 45/12,	45 45/6.
Chaitra op.	44/9	44/12 44/6	44-10
Vaisakh op.	44/5		44/6
Tejimandi	Chaitra		1/6
Vaisakh			21.

GOLD.

Ready 22/2.
Chaitra 21-12.
Vaisakh 21-13.
N. City 22-1.
Naran Moti 22/2.

THE SEEDS TRADERS' ASSOCIATION.

MARKET QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Mar. 20.

Castorseeds May delivery opening Rs. 45//2, highest Rs. 45-14, closing Rs. 45-4-6.
Groundnut Seeds May delivery opening Rs. 45-2, highest Rs. 45-14, closing Rs. 45-7-6.

LONDON RUBBER.

London, Mar. 19.

Smoked Sheet, Standard, Ribbed, lb. Spot 7-1/2. Sellers.

JAVA SUGAR LONDON MARKET

—:o:—

London, Mar. 19.

Java Sugar, Fine White. Dutch Standard, No. 25.
C. & F. Calcutta. Mar./Apl. per cwt 10/1-1/2 Sellers.
C. & F. Calcutta. Jul./Sept. per cwt 10/6 Nominal.
Oct./Dec. per cwt 10/7-1/2 Nominal.
C. & F. Bombay. Mar./Apl per cwt 10/2-1/2 Sellers.
C. & F. Karachi. Mar./Apl. per cwt 10/2-1/2 Sellers.

LONDON PRODUCE.

London, Mar. 19.

Cottonseed, Bombay, (Hull), ton. Sellers Apl./May £6-2-6
Castorseed, Bombay, (Hull), ton. Sellers Mar./Apl. £15-10-0
Rapeseed, Toria, (Hull/Continent), ton. Buyers Mar./Apl. £14-5-0

INDIAN CENTROL COTTON COMMITTEE.

AMERICAN COTTON IMPORTS.

Bales.

Purchase of American cotton, 1st Sept. 29 to 31st Aug. 30 (a) 7474
American cotton arrived in India 1st Sept. 29 to 13th March 30 (b) 7174
American cotton at Sea for India (c) 300

(a) These figures are voluntary returns and cannot be guaranteed as either accurate or complete.
(b) Includes cotton arrived but not cleared.
(c) From advices required by the Government Notification.

COFFEE NEW YORK MARKET.

New York, Mar. 19.

Coffee. Fair Rio. (No. 7 Quality), Spot 10-1/8

NEW YORK.

New York, Mar. 19.

Demand Bills 435.93

AMERICAN COTTON MARKETS.

—:o:—

PRIVATE CABLES:

Hemelryk:—"Market show less bullish enthusiasm to-day."

Hentz:—"Weather continues favourable, crop preparation normal, old crop months very firm, demand chiefly to cover but except reaction as the advance has been so rapid, see no reason for any material decline, would rather buy on every break."

Reuter:—"Market early advanced on general buying, but reacted later on realising and selling on the reaction theory."

W. H. Midwood have received the following cable from their Head Office, Liverpool:—

Cotton: Maket nervous, shorts covering, do not advise following advance. Cautious policy advised for the time being.

NEW YORK COTTON.

New York, March 19.

	To-day's Closing
May	15 44
July	15.48
October	15.37
December	15.54
January	15 58
Middling Spot	15.45

NEW ORLEANS COTTON.

New York, March 19.

March	14.88
May	15.09
Middling Spot	15.10

NEW YORK.

New York March 19.

New York, 10-55 a.m. (As known in Liverpool at closing time):

May	15.61
July	15.60
October	15.56

New York 11-45 a.m.:

May	15.52
July	15.58
October	15.50

NEW YORK DAILY COTTON STATISTICS.

New York, March 19.

	Bales.
Day's Receipts at all U.S. Ports	9,000
Day's Exports to Great Britain	nil
Day's Exports to the Continent	22,000

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

Liverpool, March 19

	Opening	Closing
March	8.14	8.09
April		8.08
May	8.14	8.11
June		8.12
July	8.18	8.15
August		8.15
September		8.15
October	8.16	8.15
November		8.17
December	8.24	8.19
January	8.22	8.20
February		8.22
March		8.26
Middling Spot		8.29

LIVERPOOL COTTON SALES.

Liverpool, March 19.

	Bales.
Sales at Liverpool	6,000
Sales on Speculation	100
Sales of East Indian Cotton	150

INDIAN COTTON.

Liverpool, March 19.

Scinde Fully Good	4.75
Scinde Fine	5.00
Scinde Superfine	5.25
Bengal Good	4.50
Bengal Fully Good	4.75
Bengal Fine	5.00
Oomra Good	5.20
Oomra Fully Good	5.50
Oomra Fine	5.80
Broach Fully Good	6.05
Broach Fine	6.30
Broach Superfine	6.55

EGYPTIAN COTTON.

Liverpool, March 19.

March	12.32
May	12.90
July	12.99
November	12.95
December	12 95
January	13.00
Sakellaridis F.G.F. Spot	13.85

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE.

London, Mar. 19.

Chartered Bank of I. A. and C.	£18-1/4
Hongkong & Shanghai Bank, (London Register))	£113-1/2
National Bank	£45
Funding Loan 4 p.c.	£91-1/4
Conversion, Loan	£79-1/8
Indian Loan 5-1/2 p.c.	£100-7/8
Rupee Paper 3-1/2 p.c.	£47-1/2
Indian Stock, 3 p.c. Sterling Loan	£54-1/2
Indian Stock, 3-1/2 p.c. Sterling Loan	£63
Consols	£56-1/4
War Loan 5 p.c.	£102-3/4
Victory Bonds 4 p.c.	£93-5/8

LONDON SILVER.

London, Mar. 19.

Silver.—China bought. Small offering. Market is steady.

Spot	19-3/8
Forward	19-3/16

LINSEED OIL.

London, Mar. 19.

Linseed Oil, naked, London, cwt. Paid May/Aug. 37/3
Linseed Oil, naked, London, cwt Paid & Value Sept./Dec. 37/1-1/2

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SHIPPING.

P. & O. British India

(INCORPORATED IN ENGLAND).

MAIL and PASSENGERS SERVICE.

P. and O. SAILINGS to Plymouth and LONDON CALLING AT MARSEILLES (CALLING AT MALTA EVERY ALTERNATE WEEK).

Date.	Steamers.		Tons
1930			
22 Mch.	Ranpura ..	ALL	16,601
29	Naldera x ..		16,088
5 Apl.	Ranchi ..		16650
12	Rawalpindi*	VESSELS	16619
17	Morea (Extra)		10946
19	Razmak ..		10602
26	Malwa* ..	NOW SAIL	11000
	Narkunda x..		16572
May	Viceroy of India ..		19,648
10	Rajputana* ..	DIRECT	16,568
17	Kaisar-i-Hind		11,518
24	Mooltan x ..		20,847
31	Macedonia ..		11,120
June	Mantua* ..	FROM	10,946
14	Comorin ..		16132
21	Maloja x ..		20827
28	Razmak ..		10857
July	Ranpura* ..	BOMBAY	16601
12	Malwa ..		11000
19	Naldera x ..		16088
26	Rawalpindi ..	WITHOUT	16619
2 Aug.	Morea* ..		10,946
9	Kaisar-i-Hind		11 518
16	Narkunda x..		16,572
23	Macedonia ..	TRANSHIP	11,120
30	Rajputana*..		16,568
Sept.	Ranpura ..	MENT	16,601
13	Mooltan x ..		20,847
20	Ranchi ..		16,650
27	Mantua* ..		10,946
4 Oct.	Viceroy of India ..	AT	19,648
11	Comorin x ..		15,132
18	Kaisar-i-Hind		11,518
25	Razmak@ ..	ADEN	10,857
1 Nov	Rajputana ..		1 ,568
8	Naldera x ..		16,088
15	Ranpura ..		16,601
22	Morea* ..		10,954
29	Razmak		10,602

All sailings are subject to alteration without notice.

All passengers are required to be in possession of passports

@ To Marseilles only.

Through steamers from China have limited accommodation for passengers from India.

x Through steamers from Australia have limited accommodation for passengers from India

SPECIAL OFF SEASON RETURN TICKETS

First and second Saloon Return Tickets at Special Reduce Rate will be issued for any mail steamer during the period commencing from Bombay with the sailing of the S.S. "MACEDONIA" on the 31st May, 1930 and terminating with the "VICEROY OF INDIA" leaving Marseilles September 6th and due in Bombay on the 19th September, 1930. The fares will be as follows:—

	1st Saloon.	2nd Saloon
To London and back by Sea	£188	£76
To London and back via Marseilles including P. & O. Special Train Across France in both directions	£139	£90
To Marseilles and back	£106	£73

The accommodations allotted will be the best available at time of application.

SINGLE BERTH CABINS.

There will be no extra charge for Single Berth Cabins between 1st June and 18th January.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS BOMBAY TO PORT SAID AND PLYMOUTH WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT PORT SAUDAN, MALTA and/or TANGIER.

Date about	Steamers.	Tons.
1930		
3rd Apr.	Dumana ..	8,427
4th Apr.	Domala ..	8,422

These two vessels are only one class ships. Fares as follows:—

		Single	Return
Bombay to Plymouth	A	£64	£105
	B	£60	£105
	C	£50	£ 85

SHIPPING.

THE SCINDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LTD.

FORTNIGHTLY SERVICES BETWEEN

1. Rangoon, Bombay, Karachi, via Malabar.
2. Rangoon, Madras, Colombo.
3. Calcutta and Karachi, via coast Ports.
4. Rangoon, Calcutta, according in demand.

For freights and other particulars apply to:—

Messrs. NAROTTAM MORARJEE & CO., Agents.
Ballard Estate, Bombay.

P. & O. SAILINGS TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN AND AUSTRALIA

1930 Date about		traits China & Japan
26 Mar.	Kiddepore ..	Colombo & Australia.
28 Mar.	Mooltan ..	Colombo & Australia.
25 Apr.	Maloja ..	Colombo, Straits China & Japan
9 May.	Ranpura ..	Colombo & Australia.
23 May	Naldera ..	Colombo, Straits China & Japan
6 June	Morea ..	Colombo & Australia.
20 June	Narkunda ..	Colombo, Straits China & Japan.
4 July	Rajputana ..	Colombo & Australia.
18 July	Mooltan ..	Colombo, Straits China & Japan
1 Aug.	Mantua ..	Colombo & Australia.
15 Aug.	Comorin ..	Colombo, Straits China & Japan
29 Aug.	Malwa ..	Colombo & Australia.
12 Sept.	Naldera ..	Colombo, Straits China & Japan
26 Sept.	Morea ..	Colombo & Australia.
10 Oct.	Narkunda ..	Colombo, Straits China & Japan
24 Oct.	Rawalpindi ..	Colombo and Australia.
7 Nov.	Mooltan ..	Colombo Straits China & Japan
21 Nov.	Ranchi ..	Colombo and Australia.
5 Dec.	Maloja	Colombo Straits China & Japan
19 Dec.	Malwa ..	

*Cargo only.

HOLIDAY EXCURSION TICKETS TO AUSTRALIA AND NEW ZEALAND

Holiday Excursion Return Tickets can be issued in the First Saloon only at the following fares from Bombay:

To Fremantle	£ 74
Adelaide	£ 76
Melbourne	£ 78
Sydney	£ 80
Brisbane	£ 83
Auckland or Wellington (N. Z.) via Sydney	£100

Periods of availability 16 Weeks.
Sailings approximately every month
BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS

TO AFRICA, KARACHI, PERSIAN GULF, TUTICORIN, COLOMBO, MADRAS, CALCUTTA AND RANGOON.

1930		
21 Mar.	Vasna ..	Busreh via Karachi
22 Mar.	Chakla ..	Karachi via P'Bander, Dwarka and O'Mandvi.
24 Mar	Vita ..	Karachi via Porebunder, P'Okha and O'Mandvi
26 Mar	Khandalla.	East and South Africa.
26 Mar	Barjora ..	Verawal, Mangrole Karachi and Persian Gulf Ports

Special 1st Saloon cheap Excursion return tickets to Mombasa for Rs. 500 will be available from May to September 1930. The return voyage to be completed within 3 months from the date of sailing from Bombay.

There will be sailings to Karachi on Mondays, Wednesday, Thursday Friday and Saturday every week. The departure of the Karachi Gulf mail on Thursday or Friday is dependent upon the arrival of the inward English mail.

Local passengers for Karachi can only proceed by Thurs. Friday sailings when accommodation is not required for passengers ex the P. & O. Mail Steamers or through passengers to Basreh.

Terms and Rates of Freight and Passage may be arranged with MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO., Ballard Road, Fort, Bombay.

SHIPPING

NYK LINE

FOR SINGAPORE, CHINA AND JAPAN.

Steamers.	Tons.	Arrive.	Leaves
*San Francisco Maru ..	5831	12 Mar.	26 Mar.
*Tokushima „	5976	20 Mar.	30 Mar.
Suwa Maru ..	11000	— —	@ 2 Apr.
Sado Maru ..	5898	30 Mar.	13 Apr.
Fushimi Maru..	11000	....	@16 „
*Tottori Maru..	5973	15 Apr.	25 Apr.
Hakozaki Maru.	10500	....	@30 „
*Kurohime Maru	4697	20Apr.	30 Apr.
Awa Maru ..	6028	30 Apr.	14 May
Hakusan Maru.	10500	....	@14 May
Nagano Maru..	3824	4 May	14 May
Kitano Maru ..	8000	....	@28 „

*Do not carry passengers.
@From Colombo.

FOR MARSEILLES AND LONDON

Steamers	Tons.	Leave Colombo	Arrive Marseilles
Kamo Maru —	8000	3 Apr.	20 April
Katori Maru —	10000	17 Apr.	4 May.
Atsuta Maru —	8000	1 May	19 May

FROM ORIENT TO SAN FRANCISCO.

Steamers	Tons.	From Hong-kong	From Kobe
Tenyo Maru —	22000	2 Apr.	9 Apr.
Tatsuta Maru —	22961	14 Apr.	22 April

Other are Orient-Seattle, South-American (East and West Coast) and Japan, Australia Services.
Reduced combined through fares Cheapest Round the World tour rates and other fares, full particulars on which are furnished on application to—

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.
Canada Building, Hornby Road Bombay.
Phone No. 20279. 23738
Telegrams:—"YUSEN."

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(Established 1876.)
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Merchant Tailors.
Princess Street BOMBAY.

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Mahatma Gandhi.
(His trial—an idealistic policy in the twentieth century.) An address delivered at the opening of the "Conference des Avocats," Paris, by Madamoiselle Juliett Veillier. Price Re. One.

Seven Months with Mahatma Gandhi. Vol. I
By Krishna Das. This latest publication gives an inside view of the Non-Co-operation movement (1921-22.) Price Rs. 3-8.

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An Indian Patriot in South Africa. By Rev. Joseph J. Doke. With an introduction by Lord Amphill. Re. 1. To Subs. of "The Indian Review" As. 12.

Mahatma Gandhi.
(A biography and an essay in appreciation). By R. M. Gray and Manilal C. Parekh. Rs. 2-0-0 net.

Mahatma Gandhi.
A sketch of his life and career with copious extracts from his speeches and writings. (Natesan's National Biographies Series.) Price As. 4.

Gandhi's Letters on Indian Affairs.
These letters culled from the writings of Mr. Gandhi constitute a document of considerable interest to the student of Indian affairs. Price Re. 1-4 net.

Gandhiji In Indian Villages.
By Mahadev Desai. The author is Mr. Gandhi's Private Secretary. Rs. 2.

Young India.
Reprint from the "Young India" edited by Mahatma Gandhi. It contains also a history of the Non-Co-operation movement by Babu Rajendra Prasad. Vol. I. 1919-1922. Price Rs. 4. Vol. II 1924-26. Price Rs. 4. (Please note that a set of 2 Vols. costs Rs. 8.)

Ethical Religion or Neethi Dharma.
By M. K. Gandhi. Translated from the Hindi by Rama Aiyar, M.A. with an appreciation of the author by Rev. A. J. Holmes, the American Missionary. Price Rs. 0-8-0.

A Guide to Health.
By Mahatma Gandhi. (Translated from the Hindi by A. Rama Aiyar, M.A.) Price As. 12.

Gandhi and Non-Violent Resistance.
Being a collection of impressions of various persons all over the world collected for the first time by Miss Blanche Watson of New York. Cloth Bound. Rs. 3-0-0.

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Essays, culled from Gandhi's writings in support of his Khaddar Programme. Re. 1-0-0.

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Interest allowed at 3 1/2 per cent on Daily Balances.
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INDIA'S GREATEST LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.
PROGRESS

NEW BUSINESS		PREMIUM INCOME	
1925	Rs. 296 Lakhs.	1925	Rs. 93 Lakhs.
1926	„ 391 „	1926	„ 106 „
1927	„ 468 „	1927	„ 122 „
1928	„ 585 „	1928	„ 140 „

POPULARITY PROVIDES PROGRESSIVE PROFITS.
Bonuses Declared on whole Life Assurance Policies.
1918—Rs. 10 per Rs. 1000 | 1924—Rs. 22½ per Rs. 1000
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IT WILL PAY YOU
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ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.

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RUN your tongue across your teeth and you will feel a film. This film, in the light of recent dental findings, is a menace to pretty teeth and healthy gums.

Film absorbs stains and turns white teeth dull, "off color." It is the chief cause of the commoner tooth and gum disorders. It clings to teeth and stays. Germs by the millions breed in it. They, with tartar, are the chief cause of pyorrhea.

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No other will make teeth as sparkling white.

Accept Pepsodent Test

To prove results buy a tube of Pepsodent, the quality dentifrice — for sale everywhere. Or send for 10-day free test to Dept. I, Arnhold & Co., Ltd., 100 Clive St., Calcutta.

6-30-B

CLASSIFIED ADVTS.

Fill up your WANTS here on payment of

Rupee ONE

For First Twenty Words

and

ONE ANNA

For each Additional Word. Terms:—CASH with Order.

INSTRUCTIONS.

The full name and address of the advertiser is required, not necessarily for publication. Advertisers who do not wish their names and addresses published will be given a Box number. The words "Apply Box No. .... Advertisement Department, 'Bombay Chronicle", to be paid for.

Answers to Advetisements should be addressed as follows. Box Number .... Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle" Office, Bombay.

Unclaimed replies to advertisements are destroyed after one month.

SITUATIONS VACANT

WANTED—A MIDWIFE with health worker's qualification salary 30-1-35. Apply with copies of testimonials, to the Secretary, Notified Area Committee, Ishatapara B. N. Ry., by 15th April, stating age. Good prospects for deserving worker.
A 435

WANTED—A MATRIC of Gujarat Vidyapith, knowing accounts, correspondence and typewriting. T. PRAGJI, 9, Hamam Street, Bombay.
A R2259

WANTED.—A trained and well experienced NURSE for a boy of three years. Must be of polite nature bearing a really good moral character. Starting pay from Rs. 50 to 150 according to qualifications. Selected candidates will be called for personal interviews and will be appointed in the first instance on one month's probation, if found satisfactory will be made permanent. Apply to the undersigned stating age, nationality qualifications. with testimonials, if any, before 18th inst., PRAKASH CHANDRA, Private Secretary to L. Pradumnkumar, Jain Rais, Saharanpur, U. P.
A R2253

WANTED—Reliable and influential COMMISSION AGENTS to sell our Carpet, Tweed and Blanket Woollen Yarns. Apply with references To THE SHAIKH GULAM SADIK WOOLLEN MILLS, AMRITSAR.
A 416

WANTED.—3 OPERATOR, who can prepare wet and dry plate negatives for Half Tone and Tri-colour Blocks. 4 ETCHERS, who can etch Half Tone and Tri-colour Blocks. 6 ETCHERS of Line Work. 1 who knows Stereo and Electro. 1 OPERATOR, who know photo Litho. Apply to F. W. & Co., LAHORE.
A R2255

MEDICAL.

FEVER?—Then Try the wonder worker ANTI-FEVER GUARD. Its wonderful. Rs. 3/. Apply Box No. 2473, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
T R2260

TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS.

THE GWALIOR SUN BRAND PORTLANDCEMENT

surpasses all the requirements of the British standard Specification and is certified by Government Test House, Allpore to be cement of a high order and recommended for all classes of work. All enquiries and orders will have our best attention.

YUSUF BUILDING,
Churchgate Street, Fort, Bombay.
Tel. No. 21934.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

GOVERNMENT Announcements, Legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates:—

	Per column inch per insertion.
1st Insertion	.. Rs. 7-8-0
2nd Insertion	.. Rs. 5-8-0
3rd Insertion	.. Rs 4-8-0
4th and Subsequent Insertion	.. Rs. 3-8-0

Mofussil Advertisers are requested to send remittance in advance and state clearly, whether they wish to insert their Advertisements in these columns or in the classified Short Advertisement columns.

THE LAKHSHMI COTTON MANUFACTURING COMPANY LTD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the THIRTY-FIFTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the above Company will be held at the Registered Office of the Company No. 9, Wallace Street, Fort, on WEDNESDAY, 16th April, 1930, at 2-30 p.m. (Standard Time) for the purpose of transacting the following business:—

1. To receive and adopt the Directors' Report and audited Accounts for the year ending 31st December, 1929.
2. To declare a dividend.
3. To confirm the appointment of Mr. Mathuradas Vissanji as Director.
4. To elect Directors in place of those who retire by rotation but are eligible for re-election.
5. To appoint Auditors for the current year and to fix their remuneration.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from 31st March to 17th April 1930 both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board of Directors.
For The Bombay Company Limited
J. F. MACDONELL,
Managing Director.
Secretaries, Treasurers & Agents.
Bombay, 20th March, 1930
436

THE VISHNU COTTON MILL LIMITED.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the TWENTY-THIRD ORDINARY MEETING of the Shareholders of the above Company will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 9, Wallace Street, Fort, on WEDNESDAY, 16th April, 1930, at 2-45 p.m. (Standard Time) for the purpose of transacting the following business:—

1. To receive and adopt the Directors' Report and the audited Accounts for the year ending 31st December, 1929.
2. To declare a dividend on the Ordinary and Preference Shares of the Company.
3. To confirm the appointment of Mr. Mathuradas Vissanji as Director.
4. To elect Directors in place of those who retire by rotation but are eligible for re-election.
5. To appoint Auditors for the current year and to fix their remuneration.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from 31st March to 17th April, 1930, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board of Directors.
For The Bombay Company Limited
J. F. MACDONELL,
Managing Director.
Secretaries, Treasurers & Agents.
Bombay, 20th March, 1930.
437

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo per Nippon Yusen Kaisha's S.S. "TOKUSHIMA MARU" are hereby informed of the steamer's arrival on the 20th March, 1930, from Japan via Shanghai, Hongkong, Singapore and Colombo and requested to send in their Bills of Lading to this Office for counter-signature without delay. No survey will be held on cargo damaged or in doubtful condition unless a written application for such survey is received by the undersigned within seven days from the date of discharge. Capt. J. C. Richards of Messrs. Fricson and Richards Company's Surveyors, will be attending Docks every morning to survey damages. Cargo removed from the Landing shed or warehoused is not entitled to the survey. No survey will be held on bag Cargo in single gunnies. The Bills for CLAIMS are to be sent into this Office within one month from the date of steamer's arrival otherwise they will not be entertained.

MANAGER.
Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

NOTICE TO JURYMEN.

GENTLEMEN of the Special and Common Jury, summoned for the First Criminal Sessions of 1930, which began its sittings on the 3rd February, 1930, need not attend the High Court any more as the said Sessions has this day been DISSOLVED.

BUNDALIBHOY HAJEEBHOY,
Sheriff of Bombay.
Sheriff's Office;
High Court, Bombay,
20th March, 1930.
439

NOTICE

IN THE MATTER OF THE INDIAN COMPANIES ACT VII OF 1913
and
IN THE MATTER OF THE AMBAJI TARANGA LT. RLY. CO., LTD.

(In Voluntary Liquidation).

IT IS HEREBY NOTIFIED that the EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Share-Holders advertised to be held on the 20th instant could not be held for want of Quorum and the Adjourned Meeting will be held on Thursday, the 27th instant at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.) in the Company's Office as already advertised.

For The Ambaji Taranga Lt. Rly., Co., Ltd.,
in Vol. Liquidation,
G. K. DALAL,
Liquidator.
41, Medows Street, Fort,
Bombay, 20-3-30.
438

TENDERS.

BOMBAY MUNICIPALITY.

NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS for the following right for a period of one year commencing from 1st April, 1930, to 31st March, 1931, will be received by the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay upto 1 p.m. (B.T.) on SATURDAY, 29th March, 1930.

Right of collecting and receiving Fair Ground and Feeding Fees in respect of animals brought within the limits of the Bandra Slaughter Houses or Fair Ground for sale or slaughter. The animals allowed for slaughter will be without restriction as to age as at present and any restriction with regard to the age of the cattle to be slaughtered, if it is approved by Government and passed into law, will not be brought into effect during the currency of this contract.

This Tender must be accompanied by a deposit of Rs. 5,000 and the Tender enclosed in a sealed envelope endorsed "Tender for the right of collecting and receiving fees from the Bandra Slaughter Houses."

Tenders should be addressed to the Municipal Commissioner and delivered at the Office of the Chief Accountant, Municipal Offices, opposite Bori Bunder, Hornby Road, Fort, not later than 1 p.m. (B.T.) on the abovequoted date.

Forms of tenders and particulars and conditioins of the right will be issued on payment of Rupee One to any one desiring to tender for the right by the undersigned who will on application give any further information that may be required.

By order of the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay.
C. M. FLANDERS,
Superintendent of Markets and Slaughter Houses.
Arthur Crawford Market Office,
Bombay, 20th March, 1930.

AUCTION SALES.

MESSRS BENNETT & CO.

AUCTION SALE OF THE STOCK-IN-TRADE OF THE PIECE-GOODS (FANCY) SHOP AT NO. 211 KAMBEKAR STREET, JAKERIA MASJID.

Under instructions from the Court Receiver, Bombay, as Receiver appointed in Suit No. 424 of 1930 (Bai Mariambai vs. Mahomed Sidick Haji Joosab), Messrs. BENNETT & CO., will on THURSDAY, the 3rd April next at 4 p.m. (S.T.) sell by Public Auction at the abovementioned place in one lot as a going concern:

The Stock-in-trade of the piece-goods shop such as Chundri printed knit of cut-pieces of crepe tricolin, mersidised, Parmeta, silk and cotton hair velvet, Tasa cloth, woollen Cashmir, Poplin, Alpaka, coloured Doria, Gange voile, one lot Zenith caps of variegated colour oil-cloth bags, rescue money-purses etc., etc.

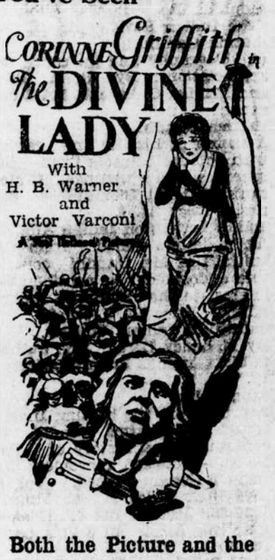
The above will be on view 2 days before the sale

BENNETT & CO.

AMUSEMENTS.

THE NEW
PATHE CINEMA
LAMINGTON ROAD.
TO-NIGHT 6-30 & 9-30 P.M.
BOMBAY'S LATEST AND MOST LUXURIOUS THEATRE

You'll Never Know How Truly a Great Motion Picture Can Be Until You've Seen



Both the Picture and the Theatre Surpass anything yet seen in Bombay.

Grand Opening Day
Under the distinguished patronage of LADY SYKES
Dil Pazir Fete
In aid of
THE ANDHAKSHI ASHRAM
The Home For The Street & Needy Blind Women Of Bombay
at the
PRINCESS VICTORIA MARY GYMKHANA
KEN MAC'S BEOHEMIAN ORCHESTRA.
SIDESHOWS :—(Two New Stunts "THE MAGIC CARPET" and "THE TUBE")
THEATRE
ROSE GARDEN
GLASS DANCING FLOOR
A BEAUTIFUL VINE YARD
and OTHER ATTRACTIONS.
TO-MORROW NIGHT
FANCY DRESS BALL
DON'T FAIL TO COME.
Price:—Entrance Re. 1.
Season ticket: Rs. 3 to be had at P. V. M. Gymkhana, Cooperage.

THE RIALTO
(Lamington Road)
Daily at 6.30, 8-15 and 10 p. m.

Co-starring
KARL DANE & GEORGE ARTHUR

Ambashanker.

THE CAPITOL

(BOMBAY'S NEWEST AND BEST TALKIE HOUSE)

GRAND OPENING TO-DAY At 4, 6-30 & 10 P.M.

DAILY AT 6-30 and 10 P.M. MATINEE AT 4 P.M. on Saturday and Sunday.

YOU'LL BE AMAZED! YOU'LL BE STARTLED!

Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer's

ALL TALKING SINGING DANCING DRAMATIC SENSATION

The BROADWAY MELODY

A picture now comes that marks a milestone in film annals. Until you See with your own eyes and Hear with your own ears, you cannot know the wonder of it, the magic of talking and singing and dancing that go to make "The Broadway Melody" the new marvel of the speaking screen. You will be gripped by the intensity of its drama, your heart will be touched by its sublime story of love sacrifice, you will cheer it as spectacle and song hit and throbbing action follow swiftly through the greatest entertainment yet revealed on stage or screen!

with

CHARLES KING
ANITA PAGE
BESSIE LOVE

Directed by

Harry Beaumont.

PRICES OF ADMISSION : Rs. 3, 2, 1 and As. 8 (Inclusive of Tax)
Complimentary Lists Absolutely Suspended.

THE RIALTO
TO-MORROW at 4, 6-15, 8-15 and 10 p.m.
The strongest Man of the world
MACISTE
in
JUDITH & HOLLOPHERNES
An intense Drama of Love and Vengeance based on the Famous Biblical Legend.

GLOBE CINEMA
SANDHURST ROAD.
A Cyclonic Slice of Western Life!
TOM MIX
and his wonderhorse
TONY
IN
KING COWBOY'
Don't Miss!
NEXT SATURDAY

Excelsior Theatre
3, 6-15 and 8-45 p.m.
LAST TWO DAYS.
The World's Mightiest Show glorified by the Talking Screen.
RIO RITA
featuring
BEBE DANIELS
and
JOHN BOLES
Florence Ziegfeld's All-Talking, All-Singing, All-Dancing Musical Spectacle.

NOOTAN SANGIT VIDYALAYA
Grant Road, BOMBAY THEATRE.
FRIDAY, 21-3-30 at 3 p. m.
"SAUBHADRA"
Mrs. HIRABAI will act as SUBHADRA.
SATURDAY, 22-3-30 at 8-15 P. M.
AND
SUNDAY, -3-30 AT 3 P. M.
Sadhavi Mirabai
Mrs. HIRABAI will act as MIRABAI.
Tickets can be had from the Theatre from 8 to 11 A. M. and 4 to 8 P. M.

EMPIRE THEATRE
TO-DAY 6-30 and 10 p.m.
Cinema at 4-30 p.m.
CLARA BOW
IN
GET YOUR MAN
A Paramount Picture
and
NINA ET JACQUES
The Famous Dancers

Is Sardar More "Dangerous" Than Mahatma?

QUESTIONS IN BOMBAY COUNCIL.

The Bombay Legislative Council was prorogued on Thursday after sending the Bill for the amendment of the Prevention of Prostitution Act in Bombay to the Select Committee.

The arrest and conviction of Mr. Vallabhbhai Patel once again figured in the Bombay Legislative Council when the Hon. the Home Member was fired with a volley of questions.

Rao Saheb D. P. Desai (Kaira District) asked:—

(a) With reference to the reply given to clause (B) of my short notice question regarding the arrest and conviction of Mr. Vallabhbhai Patel, will Government be pleased to state the reasons for arresting him under section 54 of the Bombay District Police Act and convicting him under section 71 of the Act;

(b) Is it a fact that section 54 of the District Police Act refers only to the notifications issued under section 42 of the Bombay District Police Act and not to orders issued under that section?

The Hon. Mr. J. E. B. Hotson:

(a) As Mr. Vallabhbhai Patel was about to act contrary to a notification duly issued under section 42 of the Bombay District Police Act forbidding the delivery of harangues in the village of Ras, the Deputy Superintendent of Police, acting under section 54 of the same Act, required him to desist from speaking. As Mr. Vallabhbhai Patel, refused to desist, he was arrested as provided by that section, and convicted under section 71 of the Bombay District Police Act which prescribes the penalty for not complying with a direction given under section 54. The intention of the Deputy Superintendent of Police was to preent Mr. Vallabhbai Patel from speaking, and this could not be effected except under section 54.

(b) As already explained, the Magistrate issued a notification under section 42 of the Bombay District Police Act. There is nothing in that section to suggest any distinction between an order and a notification, the latter being in fact merely the form in which the order is promulgated.

Replying to Mr. H. B. Shivdasani, the Home Member pointed out that the order was served on Mr. Vallabhbhai Patel by the District Magistrate personally and it was signed by him.

Dr. M. K. Dixit (Surat): What is the duration of the order?

The Home Member:—One month from the date on which it was issued.

Mr. J. C. Swaminarayan:—Is it a general order?

The Home Member:—Yes. It was served on one individual only because the District Magistrate had reasons to suspect that only one individual was going to offend against the order and no one else.

Mr. Swaminarayan:—Why was not the order issued against other people?

The Home Member:—Because the District Magistrate did not think it necessary to do so.

Mr. Swaminarayan: Did the Government think that Mr. Vallabhbhai Patel was more dangerous than Mr. Gandhi?

The Home Member did not reply.

PREVENTION OF PROSTITUTION ACT.

Hon. Mr. J. E. B. Hotson, then moved the first reading of the Bill further to amend the Bombay Prevention of Prostitution Act, 1923.

INTERPELLATIONS IN BOMBAY COUNCIL.

—:o:—

Prosecution Of Mr. Wahidbux Bhutto.

Mr. Lalji Naranji (Indian Merchants' Chamber) asked:

(a) Will Government be pleased to state whether it is a fact that Mr. Wahidbux Bhutto was prosecuted some months ago in connection with a case relating to the abduction and murder of one Khanzadi and was committed to the Sessions by the Special Magistrate deputed to try the case?

(b) Is it a fact that the Honourable Mr. Hudson, the then Commissioner in Sind, was approached by some persons with a view to secure the withdrawal of the prosecution against Mr. Bhutto, but refused to agree?

(c) Is it a fact that the friends of Mr. Bhutto also approached the Home Department of the Government of India to obtain the withdrawal of the prosecution, but the officials approached declined to interfere in the matter?

(d) Is it a fact that a European representative of Mr. Bhutto and some Sind Muslim members of the Bombay Council spoke to the Honourable Mr. Hotson during the July-Auguust session of the Legislative Council requesting the withdrawal of the case?

(e) Is it a fact that Mr. Bhutto applied to the Court of the Judicial Commissioner of Sind to quash the proceedings, but that Mr. Aston, Additional Judicial Commissioner who heard the application, refused to quash the committal order and stated in effect that there was enough evidence direct and circumstantial to put the case before the jury and added that the committing magistrate would have wrongly exercised his discretion if he had not committed the case to the sessions?

(f) Is it a fact that after this judicial pronouncement the Government of Bombay in the Home Department ordered the withdrawal of the case and when the case was called on 4th September 1929 before the Sessions Court of Hyderabad, the Public Prosecutor applied for withdrawal of the case under instructions from the Bombay Government but could state no reasons for such withdrawal as Government had not communicated to him any reasons?

(g) Is it a fact that Counsel for defence, Mr. Elphinstone, said that the grounds for withdrawal were that the evidence was weak and that it would cost a lot of money to the Government to prosecute the accused in the court, but when the court asked the Public Prosecutor, Mr. Lobo, if he subscribed to these views he replied that he did not subscribe to the view that the evidence was weak and that as regards cost he said that every important case would cause expense to the Government and that such a plea could not be adduced as reason for withdrawal of criminal cases involving serous charges?

(h) Was the opinion of the Public Prosecutor, Mr. Lobo, invited by Government before the withdrawal of the case was ordered by them and had the Honourable the Home Member read the judgment of Mr. Aston before he issued insgructions regarding such withdrawal?

(i) Will Government state in full the reason which led them or the Home Department to order the withdrawal?

(j) Will Government place all the official and demi-official correspondence relating to the Bhutto case which may have passed between the Honourable Mr. Hotson the Home Department, the Commissioner of Sind, the Sessions Judge trying the case, the Public Prosecutor and any other persons?

(k) Will Government state whether the order for withdrawal was the decision of the Governor-in-Council or of the Member in charge of the Department concerned independently?

(l) Will Government state whether it is a fact that the Police Officers in charge before proceeding with the case enquired from Government whether at any stage the Government would withdraw the prosecution and whether it is a fact that both the Collector and Commissioner of Sind gave an assurance to the Police that at no stage would the prosecution be withdrawn?

(m) Was the advice of the Advocate-General taken before taking this step? If so, will Government place on the Council table the case that was submitted to the Advocate-General for opinion together with his opinion?

(n) If the answer to (m) is in the negative, will Government state which authority on law was consulted and lay on the Council table the case submitted to him with his opinion?

OFFICIAL REPLY.

Mr. J E. B. Hotson:—(a) Yes.

(b) No.

(c) Government have no information on this point.

(d) The Counsel for Wadero Wahidbukhsh Bhutto interviewed the Home Member at Poona on the 24th of July in connection with this case.

(e) All the accused including Wadero Wahidbakhsh made such an application. The Additional Judicial Commissioner quasned the commital order against those of the accused (among whom Wadero Wahidbakhsh was not included) who had been committed to the Sessions on the cha-ge of procuring abortion. As regards the committal order under Sections 368 and 120-B, he expressed doubts as to the admissibility of some of the evidence, but decided that there was sufficient direct and circumstantial evidence to justify the commital order on these charges. He also expressed the opinion that if the Magistrate had decided to hear the charge himself he would have exercised a wrong discretion.

(f) The Government of Bombay ordered the Public Prosecutor to move for the withdrawal of the case. At the hearing on the 2nd September the Public Prosecutor stated that he was not able to give the reasons for which it was desired to withdraw the case. These reasons were stated at the adjourned proceedings on the 14th September

(g) Government understand that such arguments were advanced by Mr. Elphinston on that occasion, but have no official record of what was said. The order of the Sessions Judge shows that Mr. Elphinston put in an application setting forth what he considered to be the weaknesses of the prosecution case. Government are not aware that Mr. Lobo made any such statement, as is suggested in the question, nor is there anything either in his report to Government on the proceedings of the 2nd September, or in the account of these proceedings recorded by the Sessions Judge, to bear out that suggestion. Mr. Lobo was not present in court on the 14th September.

(h) The Public Prosecutor was consulted by the Commissioner in Sind and his opinion was communicated to Government. The Home Member had read the judgment of Mr. Aston before orders were passed.

(i) The attention of the Honourable Member is invited to the reply given to a similar question by the Honourable Member for the East Khandesh District.

(j) No. There was no correspondence with the Sessions Judge trying the case.

(k) It was the decision of Government.

(l) No such enquiry was made nor was any such assurance given.

(m) The Advocate-General was not consulted.

(n) The Remembrancer of Legal Affairs was consulted. There was not time for the preparation of a formal "case" and the Remembrancer of Legal Affairs gave his opinion informally. These papers were not intended for publication and cannot be placed on the Council table.

LOSS BY BANK'S NEGLIGENCE.

Shilotri Bank Crash Sequel.

The Hon. Justices Mr. Patker and Shingne at the High Court heard the appeal filed by the Central Bank against the judgment of the Full Bench of the Small Causes Court in favour of one Husseinally Tyebally, a merchant dealing in iron bolts.

The Plaintiff had a cheque of Rs. 500 drawn in his favour on the Shilotri Bank. To collect the amount, he lodged it with the Abdul Rehman Street Branch of the Central Bank with which he had an account on 20th March, 1929, about noon. The same day the Shilotri Bank closed business on account of financial crisis. The plaintiff complained that the Central Bank was not prompt enough to present his cheque to the Shilotri Bank which kept open till 4 o'clock in the afternoon. As a result of the defendant Bank's delay and negligence, the plaintiff's cheque remained uncashed, for which he claimed Rs. 500 from the Bank.

The trying Court and the Full Bench of the Small Causes Court held in favour of the plaintiff, against which the Central Bank appealed to the High Court.

Mr. H. C. Koyaji appeared for the Central Bank; Mr. G. N. Thakore with Mr. V. N. Chhatrapati for the plaintiff.

Mr. Koyaji contended that according to the English authorities, the Bank could present the cheque for encashing a day after it is lodged, and yet could not be charged with negligence.

Their Lordships observed this defence was not raised in the lower Court and, therefore, could not be sustained in appeal. They, therefore, confirmed the lower Court's decree and dismissed the appeal.

ANTI-PRIESTCRAFT ASSOCIATION.

To The Editor of "The Chronicle".

Sir,—The communications I continue to receive supporting the "Anti-Priestcraft Movement" has surpassed the sanguine expectations of the most sanguine among its founders. Although the Association was duly inaugurated and its office-bearers are now practically known all over India, I continue to receive letters which it would be rudeness not to acknowledge, but I simply cannot cope with them. May I, therefore, ask the public interested in the Association, which aims at mitigating the unnecessary miseries inflicted on humanity mostly by insincere parasites, henceforward to write direct to either of the Joint Hon. Secretaries, Dr. Geo. Coelho (Empire Building, Hornby Road, Bombay), or Mr. J. M. Cooper (214, Hornby Road, Bombay). The latter will also be able to deal with correspondence in Hindi, Gujarati and Marathi.—Yours, etc.,

G. K. N.

Currency Dept. Accounts.

—:o:—

An abstract of the accounts of the Currency Department as on the 15th instant is given below:—

(In thousands of rupees.)

Notes in circulation 179.67.57.

Reserve—Coin and bullion: In India, Silver coin 105.78.47; Gold coin 32.27.30; Silver bullion 2.88.68.

Securities (purchase price): In India, 38.73.12; in England. nil.

—:o:—

Sjt. Satish Das-Gupta, who left Ahmedabad yesterday, has resigned the presidentship of the Bengal Provincial Congress Committee, Civil Disobedience Committee and membership of the All-India Congress Committee.—Free Press.

DRIVER FINED FOR DISORDERLY BEHAVIOUR.

—:o:—

Alleged Insult To Witness By Police Sergeant.

At the Girgaum Police Court before the bench of Hony. Presidency Magistrates, Mr. Erachshaw R. Hirjibehedin and Dr. K. B. Shroff, one Sheikh Abdulla Sheikh Useman, a taxi-driver was charged with disorderly behaviour in a public place. The prosecution was conducted by Mr. W. K. Manker, the Public Prosecutor, and the accused was defended by Mr. M. N. Talpade, Advocate.

The facts of the case as alleged, were that on the 27th of January the accused's car was drawn up in front of one of the gates of the Albless Baug where there was a function. Police Sergeant Beddow asked the accused to move away. Accused thereupon told him that he was waiting to be paid and Sergeant Beddow walked away.

PULLED OUT OF CAR.

After a time the officer found the accused's car standing at the same place and went up, took out his note-book and was writing down the number of the car and other particulars to enable him to obtain process against the accused for obstruction when, it is alleged, the accused struck the note book with his hand with the result that the same fell down and the officer bent down to pick it up. In the meanwhile Police Sergeant Rimmer turned up. As the accused would not move out of his car nor drive it to the police station, Rimmer had to pull him out of the car.

Accused was, therefore, charged with disorderly behaviour and he pleaded not guilty. He called two witnesses, Mr. Makujina and Mr. B. G. Gobhai, who were on the spot. They alleged that the accused was roughly handled by the two police officers by fists and kicks. Mr. Makujina went to the police station to tell the police what he had seen on the spot.

Their Worship after hearing the evidence in delivering their judgment, commended the promptitude of the witnesses in helping a man who they believed was an aggrieved party. The Court also could not but refer to the complaint made by witness Makujina who alleged that he was insulted by Police Sergeant Rimmer at the Police Station who had remarked that he (Rimmer) would not forget his ugly face.

CAUSE OF DEEP-ROOTED PREJUDICE AGAINST POLICE.

Sgt. Rimmer when cross-examined admitted as much as to have said "handsome face and not ugly or some such thing". Handsome face or ugly face whichever expression was used was most unhappy and would offend anybody. The Court remarked that in this country there was a certain prejudice against the Police, and few were ready to go to the police station even when they were eye-witnesses because of their deep-rooted prejudice. It was not unusual to find the prosecution often complaining that, independent witnesses would not come forward to help it and they are constrained to observe that incidents of that kind instead of reducing the prejudice would only enhance it.

ACCUSED CONVICTED.

According to both the prosecution and the defence some force had been employed against the accused. According to the prosecution after the commission of the offence just enough to make the accused obey the order, and according to the defence without any reason or cause. If the accused thought that more force than necessary was used against him it was open to him to take what steps he was advised to obtain redress. On the evidence, however, the Court convicted the accused under section 122 of the City of Bombay Police Act 4 of 1902, and sentenced him to pay a fine of Rs. 15.

BOHRA REFORMERS CONGRATULATED.

—:o:—

Anti-Priestcraft Association's Resolution.

The Hon. Secretary, Anti-Priestcraft Association, writes:—

The following resolution has been passed by the Committee of the Anti-Priestcraft Association and forwarded to each of the ladies and gentlemen excommunicated by the Mullaji Saheb, the High Priest of the Dowdi Bohras, on account of their insistence in celebrating marriages in which the bridegrooms refused to wear a beard in accordance with the dictates of the Mullaji Saheb:—

"The Anti-Priestcraft Association congratulates Mrs. Asma A. Vasi and Messrs. Sirajuddin A. Vasi, Amiruddin S. Vasi, Ebrahim A. Kazizi, Nomanbah, and Mulla Fidohusein Chilisa on their courageous stand against the irrational dictates of their High Priest Copy of the resolution to be sent to the Press and to each of the excommunicated gentlemen and ladies."

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

—:o:—

TO-DAY.

Jamshedi Navroz, Parsi Holiday:—Banks closed.

The s.s. "Ranchi" with English Mails of March 6, due 6 a.m.

Aga Khan Hockey, I. M. M. T. S. Dufferin vs. Eastern Telegraph, 4-15 p.m.

Bombay Portuguese Association vs. Rockfort Union, 5-30 p.m.

Dil Pazir Fete in aid of Blind Women, Princess Victoria Mary Gymkhana, Lady Sykes to open.

SATURDAL, March 22.

S.S. "Ranpura" with the homeward mails sails at 1 p.m.

Dil Pazir Fete in aid of Blind Women, P. V. M. Gymkhana.

Aga Khan Hockey, Cathedral High School vs. Bombay Port Trust, 4-15 p.m. Customs vs. Mahar Young Men, 5-30 p.m.

DOMESTIC OCCURRANCE.

DEATH.

Mr. Rustom Nasserwanji Vatcha Ghandy, Editor and Proprietor, "Sanj Vartaman" died last night at 7.30 o'clock. Funeral ceremoney to-day at 8.30 a.m. at Meher Hall, Nepeansea Road.

NOTICE TO JURYMEN.

Special and Common Jurors' attention is drawn to the notice appearing in the Public Notifications Column.

SMALL-POX IN BOMBAY CITY: Wednesday's figures are: Cases 30, deaths 9. Primary Vaccinations 143; Re-vaccinations 1216.

CONGRESS WORK IN C WARD: The Bhuleshwar Congress Committee has enrolled more than two thousand Congress members.

STEAMER MOVEMENT:—The P. & O. Mail Steamer "Razmak" with the Mails from Bombay of 15th instant arrived at Aden at 9-30 a.m. on the 19th instant and left there at 2 p.m. the same day.

ARYAN EXCELSIOR LEAGUE: The First Public Condolence meeting in memory of the late Mr. Mirza Ali Mahomed Khan will be held to-day (Friday) at the Marwari Vidyalaya Hall, Sandhurst Road, at 6 p.m. (S.T.) The Hon. Mr. Ali Mahomed Khan Dahlavi will preside.

CASH BALANCE OF GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

(In thousands of rupees).

Balance in District Treasuries: 30th Nov. 1929 24200; 31st Dec. 1929 22142; 31st Jan. 1930 24481; 28th Feb. 1930 28796.

Balance with the Imperial Bank of India: 30th Nov. 1929 136716; 31st Dec. 1929 74477; 31st Jan. 1930 172580; 28th Feb. 1930 179493.

Total: 30th Nov. 1929 160916; 31st Dec. 1929 96619; 31st Jan. 1930 197041; 28th Feb. 1930 208295.

PRARTHANA SAMAJ ANNIVERSARY:—In connection with the sixty-third anniversary of the Prarthana Samaj, Friday will be observed as Young Theists' Union Day. Mr. G. L. Chandavarkar will conduct Divine Service at 7.30 a.m. There will be Social Gathering at 3-30 p.m. and Dr. G. Y. Chitnis will deliver an address in English on "Religion and the Youth Movement" at 6 p.m. in the local Prarthana Mandir.

BOMBAY SANITARY ASSOCIATION:—Under the auspices of the Bombay Sanitary Association, magic lantern lectures on "Small-pox" will be delivered by Dr. Bhandarkar, M.B.B.S., in Improvement Trust Chawl at Madanpura to-day (Friday) and Sunday (23rd inst.) and in Mochaji Chawl at Ghanchpockli on Tuesday (the 25th inst.) at 9 p.m. (S.T.)

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED:—The Bombay Manager of this Bank has received a cable from London Office informing him that the net profits of the Bank for the year ending 31st December 1929 including amount brought forward come to about £788,461. At the approaching annual meeting of the shareholders the Directors will propose a dividend for the half year of 20 per cent. p.a. equivalent to £1-5-0 per share making 20 p.c. for the year free of Income Tax, placing £60,000 to House Property, £50,000 Officers' Pension Fund and carrying forward £278,461.

JAMSHEDI NAVROZ GATHERING:—Under the auspices of the Rathestar Mandal a public gathering will be held to celebrate the Jamshedi Navroz Festival at the Empress Cinema Theatre to-day (Friday) at 10 a.m. (S.T.). There will be short speeches from Mr. B. S. Banaji and others on "The Navroz Message to the Parsis," followed by Persian, Gujarati and English Recitations from the pupils of the Petit Orphanage. There will also be sacred songs and music from the Parsi Music Institute. Mr. K. K. Suntoke-Vakil will preside. All especially Persian Mehmedons and Parsi families are invited.

BYCULLA DISTRICT CONGRESS COMMITTEE: Nominations duly proposed and seconded are invited for three seats on the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee from this Ward and will be received upto 9-20 a. m. (B. T.) on Wednesday the 26th March 1930.

TRESPASS AND INDECENT EXPOSURE.

—:o:—

Bhatia Youth Convicted.

Morarji Tricumdas, a rich Bhatia youth, was found guilty on charges of wilful trespass and indecent exposure of his body and sentenced to pay a fine of Rs. 70 by a bench of Hon. Presidency Magistrates consisting of Messrs. Rofal and Baman Behram.

The prosecution case was that two Parsi girls, namely Naju and Allu, aged 19 and 11 respectively studying in the Young Ladies' High School, at Hornby Road, were going along the stairs of the Bhesania Building on their way to their classes when the accused was found coming from the 1st floor of the building. The accused, when he approached the girls slapped them, and the girls got frightened and ran up. On reaching the 2nd floor of the building they looked down to see whether the accused was gone. The accused is then said to have indecently exposed his body. The girls then narrated the story to Miss Captain, a fellow student who reported the matter to Mrs. Desai the Lady Superintendent of the School.

Mrs. Desai, accompanied by Miss Captain then came down and the accused was seen moving about on the pavement near the building. The accused, on being pointed out by Miss Captain took to his heels, and took refuge in an adjoining building. In the meantime, a crowd had collected, one of whom arrested the accused. He was then handed over to the police.

Mrs. Desai Lady Superintendent of the School, Miss Captain and Miss Allu gave evidence for the prosecution.

The accused pleaded not guilty and in his evidence stated that he saw a crowd near the school on the day in question and hastened to the spot to see what had happened. Finding that the crowd was excited, he got frightened and began to run when he was arrested.

The Magistrate disbelieved the accused's version and sentenced him as above.

Mr. R. P. Thanawalla appeared for the prosecution while the accused was defended by Mr. M. C. Chagla.

Machinemen Observe Satyagraha.

—:o:—

There was great excitement in B. B. and C. I. Railway Workshops yesterday morning and the Machine shop men had to observe Satyagraha for 15 minutes on account of the action of Mr. Thurlow the Foreman of the Machine Shop which culminated in a great commotion. The incident arose on account of Mr. Thurlow's refusing to issue a ten O'cock pass to a turner who wanted to go on leave. Mr. Thurlow issued 8 O'clock pass. This caused some discontentment among the men who are not getting good treatment from the Foreman. They resumed work after 15 minutes.

TO-DAY'S RADIO PROGRAMME.

—:o:—

7-0 a.m.—Cotton Prices: Liverpool and New York Closing Rates.

11-30 a.m.—European Gramophone Records.

12-0 noon.—Indian Gramophone Records.

12-30 p.m.—Bombay Cotton Market: Opening Rates.

7-0 p.m.—Himmatram Purshottam, Vocal Music.

7-30 p.m.—Majid Khan Wahid Khan, Been Solo.

8-0 p.m.—Cotton Prices: Liverpool Opening Rate, Bombay Market Closing Rates. Silver, Gold, Seeds, Wheat annd Other Market Prices. Stock Exchange Prices. Interval.

9-0 p.m.—Weather Report and News Bulletin. Cotton Prices: New York Opening Rate, Liverpool Closing (for latest available) Rate and Bombay Current Rate.

9-20 p.m.—A Gramophone Interlude.

9-30 p.m.—"Our Book 'Review" By 'Daniel' Dance Night.

9-45 p.m.—The Taj Mahal Hotel Dance Orchestra. Musical Director: Mr. Harold Elmes. (Relayed by kind permission from the Taj Mahal Hotel).

POSTAL NOTICE.. Superscribed Mails for Singapore, Shanghai and Japan per s. s. "Tajima Maru" will be closed at the General Post Office at 3 p. m. on Friday the 21st inst.

Mails for Seychelles, Lamu, Mombasa, Ibo, Chindi Dar-es-Salaam, Zanzibar, Tanga, Quilimane, Mozambique Beira and L. Marquis per s. s. "Korapara" will be closed at the General Post Office at 12 Noon on Wednesday the 26th inst

2. Correspondence for Mauritius, Reunion, Madagascar Ports, Natal, Cape Colony and other places in South Africa will also be forwarded by this steamer.

Parcel Mails for Germany direct per s. s. "Sturmfels" will be closed at the General Post Office, Bombay at 10 a. m. on Saturday, the 22nd instant.

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Beauty Cream

FRESH youthful beauty comes from the regular use of Ven-Yusa. This famous, *non-greasy* cream, through its rare Oxygen property, puts new life into jaded tissues. It makes the skin wonderfully soft and as smooth as satin. Prickly heat, dry skin, sunburn, discoloration and other evil climatic effects are prevented by Ven-Yusa. It

"Gives Your Skin An Oxygen Bath"

Price One Rupee. Of perfumers everywhere.

CENTRAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

Following is the statement of Liabilities and Assets of the Central Bank of India, Ltd., for the fortnight ended 15th March, 1930:—

Liabilities:—Capital subscribed Rs. 3,36,00,000; Capital paid-up Rs. 1,68,00,000; Reserve and Contingency Fund Rs. 93,00,000; Deposits, debts due to Banks and Agents, Bills payable, etc., Rs. 13,82,05,000; Sundries including Branch adjustments Rs. 1,83,92,000. Total Rs. 18,26,97,000.

Assets:—Cash, Credits and Overdrafts on Government and other authorised securities Rs. 4,69,68,000; Loans on Government and other authorised securities Rs. 2,47,60,000; Bills discounted Rs. 74,52,000; Lands and Buildings Rs. 1,05,55,000; Sundries including Branch adjustments Rs. 1,66,28,000; Cash in hand, at Banks, and Investments in War Bonds, Government Paper, Treasury Bills, Shares, Debentures, etc., Rs. 7,63,34,000. Total Rs. 18,26,97,000.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Bombay, March 20.

3 1-2 per cent Rupee Paper Rs. 67-2.

4 per cent Conversion Loan due 1931-36 Rs. 90/4

4 per cent Loan due 1934-37 Rs. 89/6.

4 per cent Loan due 1960-70 Rs. 76/8.

4 1-2 per cent Bonds due 1934 Rs. 94|15.

4 1-2 per cent Loan due 1955-60 Rs. 86/6.

5 per cent War Loan due 1929-47 Rs. 95

5 per cent Loan due 1935 Rs. 97/14.

5 per cent Loan due 1939-44 Rs. 96

5 per cent Loan (Tax Free) due 1933 Rs. 99-15

5 per cent Loan (Tax Free) due 1945-55 Rs. 100-5.

6 per cent War Bonds (Tax Free) due 1930 Rs. 100|6

6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1931 Rs. 101/2.

6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1932 Rs. 101/15

6 1-2 per cent Bombay Development Loan (Tax Free) due 1935 Rs. 105.

4 per cent Port Trust due 1974 Rs. 73-8.

4 per cent Improvement Trust due 1974 Rs. 72|8

4 per cent Municipal due 1974 Rs. 72/8.

5 per cent Bombay Municipal due 1959 Rs. 89/2

6 per cent Bombay Municipal due 1954 Rs. 103

FORWARD RATES.

1st April Settlement 3 1/2 per cent Rupee Paper Rs. 66-14.

5 per cent, 1945-55 Rs. 100-4-0

Tone of Market:—Steady, bears covering 3 1/2 per cent. paper.

PITAMBER & CO.

—:o:—

(Freight and Chartening Brokers.)

Bombay, March 20.

Ports	Steamers &/or month of Shipment	Seeds of 12 & 13 Cwts.
Hull:—		
	April	
	May	11|-
	June	
London:—		
	March to June	10|-
Liverpool:—		
	April to June	11|-
Antwerp:—		
	March to June	11|-
Dunkirk:—		
	March to June	11|-
Genoa:—		
	March	10|-
	April May June	11|-
Trieste Venice:—		
	March	10|-
	April to June	11|-

Remarks: Market continues quiet but steady.

LIFE IN THE INDIAN CITIES

BY

An Overseas Visitor.

The Orient has none of that tidy sense which characterises Europe. Go the round of one of the great Indian cities that western commerce has brought into being: impressive buildings rise on every side, blocks of shops and offices, seats of administration, palaces of princes political and merchant, residential flats, well-kept bungalows; and suddenly, in their midst, there appears a group of mean dwellings, where humble people, oblivious of the pomp and circumstance around them, are dwelling as their forefathers dwelt. Go down the chief bazars at night; shop follows shop, brightly lit, their occupants plying their trade with the help of western appliances till suddenly there comes a break, and the passers-by, peering into the dim interior, sees figures crouching on the floor, straining their eyes to work as their forefathers worked.

It is for the benefit of these thousands and thousands of poor folk, confined to the lowest strata of Indian society, that the kerosene town trade has been built up, in order to ameliorate the conditions of those who cannot afford electric light. With the continuous cheapening and growing popularity of the lamp with a chimney, the poor of the Indian cities have learnt to appreciate the value of good lighting. It increases their working capacity. It brightens their leisure. And it is the first concern of Burmah-Shell that the quality of the kerosene with which the lamps are fed should be in accordance with this growing appreciation. Thanks to this company's efforts, the demand for white oil, which gives an incomparably better light than red, is greatly on the increase.

In the villages, people fetch their supplies from the local shops. In the towns, owing to the greater distances, there is another link in the chain of supply. The company's agent sends round canvassers to the various dealers, who discover their requirements, and see that they are satisfied direct from the railway depot. The dealers sell to the richer consumers. But for the benefit of the poorer, each one has attached to him a band of forty or fifty hawkers, each of whom, in his turn, has his thirty or forty regular customers. The hawker, bearing a four-gallon tin on his head, goes his rounds, ladling his oil by an ingenious combination of hand-pump and tap into a bottle, and from that filling the various lamps. He wipes the glass, cleans and trims the wick; so that on his departure the only work remaining to the household is to apply a light.

The advantage of this network of sellers is that it not only saves the consumer considerable trouble, but makes possible an extended system of credits. The agent allows the dealer credit; the dealer the hawker; and the hawker his customers. Such a system, based on the agent's responsibility to the company, ensures the integrity of the middleman. And it is a recognised fact that credit, when not abused, is a form of wealth.—*Burmah-Shell Bulletin No. 6*

THE UNITED LODGE OF THEOSOPHISTS

Jehangir Wadia Building,
51, Esplanade Road,

FRIDAY, 21st March 6 p. m.

SPECIAL MEETING
Anniversary of the Death of
W. Q. Judge

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THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE

FRIDAY MARCH 21, 1930.

THE A. I. C. C. MEETING.

—:o:—

The All-India Congress Committee which meets to-day at Ahmedabad has to face an unparalleled situation. But the country has so splendidly rallied round the Congress in the last few days that all old internal controversies are hushed and the Committee may well be trusted to discharge its onerous responsibilities with all the confidence, courage and circumspection that the situation demands. In brief, the situation is that the Congress declared a non-violent war on the present system of Government and the A. I. C.C. has nothing less to do than to lay down the policy of the struggle, leaving the Working Committee and the other parties, duly authorised, to carry out the policy. The Working Committee that met at Sabarmati last month authorised Mahatma Gandhi and those working with him, with full belief in non-violence as an article of faith, "to start Civil Disobedience as and when they desire and in the manner and to the extent they decide." The Committee also called upon all Congressmen and others to extend to the civil resisters in Gandhiji's campaign their full co-operation. Since those resolutions were passed Gandhiji has decided upon his campaign and has all but started it. And the country's response to his call has been phenomenal. In these circumstances the endorsement of the above resolutions by the A. I. C. C. is a foregone conclusion even in the inevitable absence of Gandhiji from the meeting. Gandhiji will accordingly inaugurate the campaign in the first week of April in Jalalpur Taluka by disobeying the provisions of the Salt Act. So long as he is free, he will, of course, guide and control the campaign. But there seems to be some uncertainty in the minds of many as to the procedure to be followed in the likely event of Gandhiji being arrested. He will doubtless appoint a successor, who in his turn will appoint his, and leave instructions for the guidance of others. But a contingency will not be long in arising when Congress organisations will be thrown on their own resources without any specific and detailed guidance being available to them either from Gandhiji or his successors. The question then arises whether each Provincial Congress Committee or a District Committee will act on its own responsibility and initiative or there is to be some central co-ordinating agency. We would suggest to the A. I. C. C. the need for such an agency to minimise the chances of the campaign running an erratic course. The need for caution, discipline and method is greatest when enthusiasm is at white-heat as happily it is at present.

We would also suggest to the A. I. C. C. the desirability of conducting in an intensive manner a campaign against foreign cloth and liquor. The mere fact that such a campaign has been tried before without evoking much enthusiasm or producing appreciable results should not be made an argument against another trial on an extensive and intensive scale. The spirit of non-violent resistance having been generated, now is the time for launching such a campaign even to the extent of picketing by disciplined volunteers liquor and foreign cloth shops only in selected areas where complete non-violence can be ensured. It is reported that the Borsad District Congress Committee has undertaken, in addition to the work of enlisting volunteers, propaganda for securing the resignations of Patels and other village officials and liquor licensees and for carrying on boycott of foreign cloth and picketing of liquor shops. Other Congress Committees may also be expected to devise similar comprehensive programmes.

A word may also be added here about the much neglected but most essential item of any important campaign, namely, due and intelligent publicity in foreign countries. The importance of publicity for a cause, which by its very nature can succeed only through its appeal to world conscience, cannot be exaggerated. We agree that when there is "nothing doing" here, no amount of publicity abroad can avail anything. But when history is being made before our eyes and when the world is hungry for news about India's struggle for freedom, it does not behove the Congress that leads the struggle to leave the work of publicity to the mercy of ill-informed and biassed correspondents of foreign papers. As our New York correspondent whose message we published yesterday states, vigorous anti-Indian propaganda has already been resumed in America. The periodical Congress bulletins that are now being issued can hardly serve any useful purpose abroad when matters are moving fast here. It should be easy for the Working Committee to establish a Publicity Department to send to its authorised agents abroad authentic news from day to day. The least that such publicity can do is to counteract the mischievous propaganda of misrepresentation already carried on by the enemies of India. But well conducted, foreign publicity propaganda by the Congress cannot fail to educate world opinion in its favour. We trust the A. I. C. C. will give this question the attention it deserves. The Congress will soon be in thick of an unprecedented struggle of world-wide importance, and it cannot afford to look on while the struggle is misreported abroad.

REPREHENSIBLE TACTICS.

—:o:—

The fight upon which Mahatma Gandhi is engaged is honourable and over-board, an "open conspiacy" whose sheet-anchor is non-violence and truth. The public is entitled to learn every detail of his activities and it is a serious and flagrant infringement of the rights of the Press and of freedom of utterance when messages sent out by newspaper correspondents regarding these activities are held back as "objectionable" or censored. Our special representative who is accompanying Gandhiji on his historic march sends us three communications to him from the Borsad Telegraph authorities, in two of which he is informed that his message is 'objectionable" while in the case of the third he is told that "pages 4 and 6 of his message are "held objectionable." We ask the Government of Bombay, at whose instance this censorship has evidently been exercised, whether these reprehensible tactics will not defeat their own purpose. Nothing lowers the prestige of a Government more than the suspicion in the public mind that it is afraid to permit freedom of utterance and resorts to unfair methods. We reiterate our protest against this most unjust and unwarranted restriction upon the liberty of the Press involved in the arbitrary suppression of news and we warn Government that this policy of suppression as also their latest absurdity of prohibiting the exhibition of the films taken of the great march will ricochet upon them like a boomerang. There is nothing illegal in Gandhiji's march, there is nothing which incites the people to violence in his preaching. The action of the Government, therefore, is as senseless as it is futile.

NO NEED TO WAIT.

—:o:—

The attitude of the General Medical Council of Great Britain towards the very legitimate and natural claim of Indians that they are entitled to have "Medical Swaraj" is so vindictive that we confess we cannot understand the mentality of those members of the independent medical profession who desire to wait for a full text of the decision of that body before condemning it whole-heartedly. That decision is clear on two points. The Council refuses to recognise Indian medical degrees and its refusal automatically involves the exclusion from the examination for the Indian Medical Service of Indians qualified in this country. Sir Frank Noyce made a futile attempt in the Assembly on Thursday to shelve discussion of the subject by announcing that the Government were awaiting "full papers" by the next air mail before deciding what action to take and the Governor of Bengal played the autocrat by refusing to allow an adjournment motion on the matter in the Bengal Legislative Council. But the bureaucratic attempts to save the face of the British Medical Council is sure to fail. It only shows the very lukewarm interest of officialdom in siding with the Indian people in a matter which touches their self-respect vitally.

DEGENERATION.

—:o:—

We confess we were not prepared to find such a sad lack of taste and propriety in our contemporary, "The Indian Daily Mail", so soon after its editorial control had been handed over to alien hands by those who provide for its finance and dictate its policy, as is markedly evident in the comments on Sheth Jamnalal Bajaj in yesterday's issue of the journal. This sturdy and devoted follower of Mahatma Gandhi is described as a person who "after the collapse of Mr. Gandhi's movement, threw himself, perhaps more congenially, into his business." According to this commentator, who assumes the ridiculously inappropriate nom-de-plume of "Scrutator", "nothing was heard" about Mr. Bajaj until his house was raided for a proscribed book and the height of vituperative malice is reached when "Scrutator" accuses Mr. Bajaj of "having advertised himself in the columns of the local Nationalist contemporary as being the victim of unwelcome attentions from the Excise officials who were alleged to have raided his trunk and other belongings on his alighting at the Victoria Terminus". In bringing promptly to public notice the annoyance to which he was subjected Mr. Bajaj did what was expected of a leader who is keenly conscious of his duties as a citizen and his modesty and unostentatious devotion to those duties are too well-known to be mentioned in these columns. The splenetic attack upon him in the columns of our contemporary can only be explained by the fact that he is an ardent Nationalist.

AN APPEAL TO THE INDIAN MUSLIM.

COURAGE BROTHER!

(By Dr. S. A. Hamid, M.A., Ph. D. (London), Barrister-at-Law.)

My poor brother, my dear priest-ridden, leader-driven Musalman! Life, the inexorable wheel of cause and effect, has dealt cruelly with you. It has broken your solidarity and prestige, while you have been asleep, hypnotized into a false sense of security into which your smooth-tongued and loud-voiced friends have lulled you. Fate has delivered you into the hands of curious councillors. Some of them finding you so innocently gullible use you as an instrument for personal benefit. Others are mere mad prophets who can not see further than their noses. But they love power and so they keep you in darkness lest you see light and recognize their false colours. And between the fool and the knave you are being hurtled into the abyss of destruction.

WAKE UP.

Wake up brother! the world has sounded its clarion call! If you do not, you will cease to count, even to exist, before long. Wake up and have a good look at your friends. Let me recount to you their story. It might help you to see where you are. It might help you to determine your future course.

Your two most vocal friends are the Big Noise and the Small Noise. They are like circus clowns. You are the elephant, brother! and your circus is on fire. While you are in stampede for safety, they place blocks and boulders in your way and followed by a band of green clad minions, with comb and brush they are smoothing the tusled hair in your tail. They will not look at the conflagration in your house. Whether your live or die, they are concerned with your tail only; because the hairs of your tail are marketable. While your very existence is in jeopardy, they insist that you shall marry your daughters young. They know they are betraying you and your faith, brother, but their interest lies in doing so. Beware of them.

THE SONGSTER OF THE NORTH.

There is another of your friends in the upper reaches of your home. He is the songster of the north. He used to sing to you of the glories of your home, of your past and of your future and he made you sing with him. There was novelty and freshness and passion in his song which won your heart. But of late he has run amok. He sings to you of other people and other climes and other lands. He wants you to forsake your home. He urges you to seek" "fresh fields and pastures new" and forget the richness of your own abode. But he knows all the time that you will not be tolerated in these "fresh fields". You will be hated and despised there, and so will he. But he can wean you away from your own home. Beware of him.

And there is yet another. He was reared and succoured by you with a lavish hand. You prepared him for many years to teach your children in the school which a grand old man built for you with the blood of his heart, for the grand old man loved you and your children. But this teacher killed in them the qualities that make men. He nearly destroyed your wonderful school with the weight of his ambition. Then you turned over in your sleep, opened your eyes for a moment and vaguely realized the mischief he had done. Now he sits in the house of cards that Jack built and makes footling speeches and makes laws for you. Brother beware of him.

Then from the great south-western harbour town comes a tall beautiful friend of yours. Slim and gloriously arrayed, he would make a tailor's heart dance with joy. He does love you but lacks the grit. He will not pay a just compliment to a great fighter for your home and your neighbour's when he is sent to prison lest his own importance be diminished. He wants you to place your faith and hopes in the unwilling charity of the alien. He will not let you fight for your freedom shoulder to shoulder with your neighbour, lest his hold on you be weakened.

And there is yet another with the lovely plume, who resides in the north and whose job it is to show you how to "govern yourself." He is the living negation of his occupation. He proudly tells the alien in your home that your home is as safe for him as his own. He glories in your emasculation. He is not ashamed to confess that you and he are unworthy sons of the motherland, because you have not the power or the courage to save it from the hand of the foreigner. He loves his chains, "because they are golden" and, therefore, insists upon keeping you in bondage.

PAWN OF THEIR AMBITIONS.

I could tell you of many more, brother, but they are all the same. They all make you the pawn of their own ambitions. It is nothing to them that tired, hopeless and bespattered with the mud of your days labour, you go to your hard bed hungry or that after slogging in an office for a whole month you can not afford to buy food for yourself and your children, or again that your children grow up in the gutter emaciated, hopeless and with the sunshine gone out of their eyes and faces before they are in their teens.

This, brother, is not melodrama, nor hysteria, but tears of woe disguised in words and your friends will not let you make an honest effort to pick yourself out of the slough of apathy. Some of them even corrupt your faith to keep yeu content in your misery. And they teach you brigandage, brother! They make you demand a share a lion's share in what you have done absolutely nothing to win. They will not let you sharpen your wits and regain your self-respect and pride in honest struggle. You were once a lion, but they make you a jackal to follow on and eat up the carcase. And your neighbour is growing to despise you because you are a dead weight round his neck. And it is the neighbour with whom you have to live through eternity.

But take courage, brother, in the thought that your friends are not unmortal. Youth can gird its loins to action, and you and I will go and sit at the feet of the dusky little sage of Sabarmati and learn wisdom and those qualities of honesty, self-respect and courage, which your holy and beautiful faith taught you, but which the stupidity of your friends have obliterated.

VICTORIA JUBILEE TECHNICAL INSTITUTE.

WHAT IS WRONG WITH IT?

(BY ONE CONCERNED.)

The courses in each branch extend over four years, "during the last year of which, six months of outside work is provided, after which students return for their final examinations." The object of this outside practice is no doubt laudable, namely, that the student may get sound ideas about his particular trade by observing things as they are done in actual practice in the business world. Inside the laboratories he is accustomed to do things on a miniature scale where naturally stress is laid on the real grasping of the principles of the subject, and economy in operation is of secondary importance. In actual work, economy is of primary importance, and nothing leads so much to the low cost of production as accurate workmanship and efficient organisation. The student attends to this outside practice with the idea of getting more skill in handling the tools and working the machinery. He is expected to observe commercial methods and learn something about the organisation of the trade he is going to follow in his life.

LACK OF OPPORTUNITY.

However, what actually happens with oud students is that in most cases they are sent to places where they have little opportunities to learn anything. In fact, the methods of some firms in the training of apprentices are such as would tend to destroy the student's interest and zeal for the work and discourage the healthy curiosity of the young enthusiast. The firms that do admit apprentices, in many cases, think that they have already done something out of the way for the student for which he is expected to be ever thankful to them and ask for no more favours. No wonder therefore, that in the majority of cases, the students who go as apprentices outside are left to themselves without anybody to guide them. They receive no instructions as to how best to handle the tools, or, how best to work the machine they may be attending to, or why in practice things are frequently done in totally different ways from the ones he follows in his laboratory. The result is that the apprentice soon loses his interest in his work and thinks the outside practice as mere drudgery. This practice being compulsory, he has to spend 24 weeks in this manner. After a week or two, or at the most a month, he begins to take his time easy, and is only careful to fill in the 24 weekly-forms with a number of fibs about the hard work he had been doing. No doubt the student is being blamed for not having done his best, but is it not the duty of the Institute authorities to send the students to proper places

(Continued on page 9.)

NOTES OF THE DAY.

—:o:—

The Ex-Kaiser.

The new Bill for the protection of the German Republic has been carried by a handsome majority of 265 against 150 votes. It would be wrong to infer that the monarchist feeling is quite so wide as the strength of the dissentient minority might lead one to believe. The removal of the ban on the ex-Kaiser's return to his Fatherland is rather a sign of the strength of the Republican feeling than of its weakness. The Republic has got on so well during the last decade in face of tremendous odds that there is absolutely no danger to its continued popularity. It is very doubtful, however, if the ex-Kaiser will avail himself of the opportunity afforded him to return to his country. It is not easy for an old and vain man like him to forget the past and reconcile himself to wholly altered surroundings.

The Stumbling Block.

Good advice, said Oscar Wilde, should always be passed on to others. The "Times" in a homily to France and Italy on the necessity of taking a reasonable view of the vexed question of all-round reduction in naval armaments gives them such good advice and they may justifiably retort that the Powers whose action the "Times" praises as a model for France and Italy to follow need the advice themselves. The doyen of the Tory Press desires France and Italy to arrange their naval programmes for the next five years in such a way that they could be accepted by both countries "without risk and without loss of national dignity". It refers them to the arrangement arrived at between Britain, America and Japan. But it is precisely this tri-partite pact which has made France and Italy suspicious. They feel that they do run risks and will suffer in national dignity as also in security if they agree to what is demanded of them by Britain, America and Japan in the matter of naval reduction. There lies the hitch.

Lancashire's Plight.

While Lancashire continues to feel the pinch of the Indian boycott of foreign cloth and keen competition with Japan, the news comes that it is up against a new rival. A scheme is said to be afoot to flood Britain with cotton goods from Russia. According to Mr. Tattersall's periodical report, Lancashire is receiving poor orders from India, but hopes that "there will be no increase in the import duties" in India. That hope is not likely to be realised. And if any preference for Lancashire is forced upon India, Lancashire will have to bear the brunt of the boycott movement. Whatever the Legislative Assembly may do, Indians should strike the iron while it is hot. If the Indian mill-owners fail to make good use of the prevailing Swadeshi feeling in the country, they will rue their neglect long.

Unexpected But Welcome.

The Nasik Satyagrahis have received support from unexpected quarters. It is reported that as many as 800 Sikh pilgrims have arrived at Nasik and, being touched by the inhuman treatment meted out to the Satyagrahis, have assured them of their full sympathy and support and have urged them to fight to the bitter end. The reactionary Sanatanists will do well to recognise betimes that theirs is a lost cause and to arrive at an honourable settlement with the Satyagrahis. They will have seen by now that only a superstitious few are on their side, that enlightened public opinion is most decidedly on the side of the Satyagrahis and that the latter will not capitulate. But a few weeks ago Mr. Jamnalal Bajaj had mildly discouraged Satyagraha by the "untouchables", though he unreservedly condemned untouchability. But he has since rightly blessed the Nasik Satyagraha. The Temple trustees and their friends cannot afford to connive at the signs of the times.

A Thought for the Day.

"The very word empire is in history and essence military; emperor means soldier; all modern history and tradition associate empires with war."

LORD MORLEY.

Reason Why.

Wife: "You don't love me any more."

Husband: "Why dear, I do."

Wife: "You couldn't love a woman with such old clothes as I."

POONA DAY BY DAY.

CIVIL DISOBEDIENCE COMMITTEE.

(From Our Own Correspondent.)
POONA, Mar. 19.

The peak of enthusiasm for the celebration of the Tercentenary of Shivaji's birth was reached yesterday evening when the magnificent procession marched through the main street of Poona. An elephant with the Jari Patka held aloft led the procession. Hundreds of boy scouts, both national and otherwise that walked behind in rows gave the procession almost a military colour. The beautifully decorated chariot drawn by two high horses, containing a big photograph of Shivaji moved forward with imposing majesty in the midst of cries of "Shivaji Maharaj Ki Jai." The gentry and students brought up the rear. This procession started from the Shivaji Statue which was first garlanded. It reached Shivaji Mandir at 7 p.m. and after the reciting of the National Song the gathering dispersed. The festival is yet proceeding and it will be over to-morrow evening.

MAHARASHTRA CONGRESS PARTY.

A meeting of this Party was held yesterday. Rather it was a meeting of those who were bent upon beginning a campaign of Civil Disobedience in Maharashtra. A War-Council of five has been appointed. The members are:—(1) Mr. S. D. Deo, President, (2) Mr. G. V. Ketkar, (3) Dr. V. V. Athalye, (4) Mr. S. P. Patwardhan and (5) Mr. V. V. Dastane. This Council is invested with full powers about Satyagraha. It has gone to Bombay to-day to see Shet Jamnalal Bajaj to discuss the details of the campaign. A propaganda committee also has been appointed. A publicity committee has been formed and for the present a sum of Rs. 1,000 has been given to the Council. A small sub-committee is asked to investigate some other field besides salt to start a campaign such as the Land Revenue and the Forest grievances. In the propaganda committee there are two ladies also.

PROVINCIAL CONGRESS EXECUTIVE.

At night the Executive Committee of the Provincial Congress Committee met at Mr. Bhopatkar's house. Mr. G. V. Ketkar's election to the presidentship of the P. C. C. was approved of. In the vacancy in the All-India Committee by the resignation of Mr. J. K. Mehta, Mr. Jamnadas Mehta was elected. A Civil Disobedience Committee of Mr. Ketkar and Mr. Deo with powers to co-opt was appointed and a small sum was voted for its work.

These two names have been approved by the Congress Party also and hence it may be taken that the campaign of Civil Disobedience will be undertaken in co-operation by the two parties in Poona The war-council appointed fro Poona city and district has now been dissolved and there is to be a single authority in the whole of Maharashtra so far as the actual campaign is concerned. So far two hundred names have been enrolled and among them are the names of Mr. V. R. Shinde and Keshavrao Jedhe, two non-Brahman leaders.

On the 17th there were 7 attacks and 6 deaths due to smallpox. The epidemic has considerably subsided.

The Municipality has adopted the budget. The Education budget has been cut down by fifty thousand rupees and a sum of twenty-five thousand is to be spent in asphalting the main roads. The whole budget was very severely criticised by several members.

MR. VATCHAGANDHY DEAD.

Journalist, Humanitarian And Businessman.

The death of the veteran Parsi Journalist, humanitarian and businessman, Mr. R. N. Vatchagandhy is announced.

Mr. Rustim Nusserwanji Vatchagandhy, whose death is announced at the age of 65, was born on January 20th, 1865 and came of the well-known family of Seth Hirji Mody Vatchagandhy of Surat, who made his name and fame as Government contractor after the Town and Island of Bombay was given to the East India Company by the Portuguese Government. He had constructed the first Tower of Silence at Malabar Hill and also an Agiari. The famous locality of the Fort known as "Modikhana" was named after this illustrious ancestor of Mr. Vatchagandhy.

ENTERS BUSINESS.

Mr. Vatchagandhy, after passing the Matriculation examination, joined the Elphinstone College for further studies. Like his ancestors, Mr. Rustim took to business and took contracts as railway caterer at Bezwada, Vizagapatam, etc., on the East Coast, and also ran a hotel at Vizagapatam. A shrewd businessman that he was, he foresaw the rise of the port of Vizagapatam, and bought there the well-known hill known as "Dolphin Nose" with the bungalow known as "Macmerry Bungalow" situate on it. It is said the hill possesses manganese ore. Mr. Rustim had made the offer to the Government to make use of this hill during the last Great War.

BIRTH OF "SANJ VARTAMAN".

In 1902 the late Mr. Ardeshar Byramji Patel who had worked for about 25 years in the "Jam-e-Jamshed" severed connection with the paper; and, in collaboration with Mr. Vatchagandhy, started the "Sanj Vartaman" (or the "Evening News"), Bombay's first Gujarati evening daily, at the popular price of half an anna per copy. The venture proved a complete success from the very beginning. Mr. Patel died within four months of this enterprise, and on Mr. Rustim fell the brunt of the work and the safe conduct of the concern. His keen business acumen, ability and industry stood him in good stead; and by a judicious investment of capital, and whole-hearted devotion to the concern he made it one of the most uourishing ventures in the Bombay Presidency. Its Silver Jubilee was celebrated with great eclat three years ago. He had, as is common with all dailies in India, to face, in the beginning, quite a number of difficulties; but he surmounted them all, and made the paper, by fearless criticism of current events and Government policy (whenever necessary) one of the most popular vernacular papers in this Presidency. In this he was greatly helped by Mr. Sorab P. Kapadia who worked under him on the editorial staff for nine years till 1921, when he joined the "Bombay Samachar".

HIS MOTTO.

"Greatest good to the greatest number", was one of Mr. Rustim's mottoes. The shafts of merciless criticism did not spare any one whether Reformists or Orthodox (alleged or real). Those who have followed the career of this remarkable daily for over a quarter of a century have a vivid impression of the services it has rendered to all communities of this cosmopolitan city, especially to the Parsis. He had studiously espoused the popular cause at all expense—particularly in the Juddin controversy, in the matter of the constitution of, and election in, the Trustees of the Parsi Punchayet, in the Crematorium controversy and in the Juddin case at Rangoon which involved him in undertaking a journey to Rangoon, and considerable expense in litigation there. His services in this cause were appreciated by the Rangoon Parsi Anjuman.

Believing, as he did, in the popularity to be gained by the publication of special numbers—annuals—he published in 1908, the first annual on the occasion of the Parsi New Year. He continued it as an annual feature and so popular did it prove—as readers who have been blessed even with ordinary memory will happily remember—that it outclassed at once some of the "old fogeys" and effectively silenced them for ever!

AS A HUMANITARIAN.

Amongst the activities for the amelioration of the lot of his less fortunate co-religionists may be mentioned, brieuy, here. He started a Fund for helping the unfortunate Parsis who were mentally deranged and who were therefore the inmates of the Yerrowda Home. The donations received towards this Fund have up to the present day continued and are being acknowledged from day to day. He was thus able to hand over a very handsome sum to the Parsi Panchayet. So the unfortunate victims of the "caprice of the moon" receive all sorts of help, through this Fund. Special dinners arranged on suitable occasions and boating facilities are provided for them, thus lessening the rigour of their pitiable existence. His activities were not communal but extended to all and sundry as occasion demanded. To mention a few: The pounds, opened by him to help the Turkish soldiers in the days of the Tripoli war, to help the famine-stricken, and to succour the Bohras in the movement of educating their children, amounted to about a lakh of rupees.

He was a good master, and a "friend in need." His charities were unostentatious. He went to Geneva in 1926 as a representative of the journalists of India in the World's Press Conference; but, unfortunately, owing to his sudden illness at London, he could not participate in it. He, however, sent an essay to be read in the great Assembly on "The Ethics of Journalism and Standards of Practice." In 1921 he forwarded an essay on "Press on India" to be read at the First Press Congress held at Honolulu. While he was in London, as stated above, a portion of his leg had to be amputated. On his return "home" he published his experiences and impressions of this journey in a book called "Rambles and Reflections" Undaunted by this budgeoning of Fate, in his declining years, he continued his work in the press by his regular attendance. And now, alas, he has left, much to the genuine sorrow of a vast circle of friends and admirers, this mundane career to have that eternal peace which is denied to almost all active and well-known journalists and press magnates in this world of "weal and woe."

IN AID OF BLIND WOMEN.

—:o:—

"Dil Pazir" Fete Organised.

LADY SYKES OPENS TO-DAY.

To-day at 5-30 p.m. Lady Sykes will declare the Dil Pazir Fete open at the Princess Mary Victoria Gymkhana on the Cooperage and to-morrow after dinner there will be a grand Fancy Dress Dance at which three handsome prizes will be awarded: one for the most beautiful costume, one for the best costume representing an advertisement and one for the most humorous costume. Macarthy and his Bohemian orchestra will provide the music. Sunday afternoon at the Fete will be devoted to the children for whom a fancy dress carnival and nine topping prizes have been arranged. Children in fancy costume between the ages of 3 and 15 will be entered for competition and for the purposes of judging will be divided into three sections—in each section one prize will be awarded for the best fancy costume one for the most original and one for the least expensive. Immediately following on the judging and distribution of prizes the young folks will be allowed to dance. Tickets—they are only 8 annas—may be had immediately from Mrs. Hudson. "Times of India": Miss Billimoria, Warden Road; or Mrs. Ellot, Shirin Manzil, Apollo Bunder.

A new Chevrolet car is being rafiled at Rs. 5 a ticket and this may be obtained at the P. V. M. Gymkhana where also may be had coupon books of tickets for the entire duration of the Fete, at Rs. 3 per book.

On Sunday night a snappy Cabaret will be the attraction and will consist entirely of new and artistic dancing turns for which Madame Astrova and Miss Dorothy Leighton have devoted much time in training the artistes. Tickets at Rs. 4 each are now on sale and tables to seat four may be booked at S. Rose and Co., for either Sunday or Monday night when the performance will be repeated.

Dinners and light suppers may be had at the Taj Restaurant at the Fete provided there is sufficient notice.

The venue of the Fete which is organised to raise still further the wherewithal to build an inaustrial home for Bombay's street and needy blind women will be the Princess Mary Victoria Gymkhana on the Cooperage.

There is a concert hall in the pavilion where variety and comic shows and comic Gujarati plays will be held.

Also in the pavilion there is a beautiful vineyard comprising a number of artistically arranged stalls, which are sure to attract attention of all spectators.

Needless to add the illumination of the whole garden will be the most attractive feature, with a happy blending of three colours—orange, red and blue.

The bands of the East Lancashire, the Bombay Battalion, and the G. I. P. Railway will be playing on different dates in the evening. At night Kenmac's Bohemian orchestra will be in attendance to regale the audience.

Bombayites will have unique opportunity of killing two birds with one stone—that of enjoying pleasan tevening and helping the most deserving cause.

TO-DAY'S PROGRAMME.

Friday, 21st March:—Opening of the Fete, Lady Sykes at 5-30 p.m.
Dancing, the whole evening and after dinner from 9-30 p.m.
Variety Entertainment, 7 to 8-30 p.m. in Pavilion.
Cinema, 9-30 to 11 p.m. in pavilion.

MIRAVATI DEVI & DR. TAGORE'S MUSIC.

—:o:—

Two Special Performances.

Srimati Miravati Devi will give two special performances of Indian dances at the Princess Theatre, Bhangwadi, Kalbadevi Road to-day (Friday), at 5 p.m. and next Sunday (the 23rd instant), at 5 p.m. Music of Dr. Rabindranath Tagore has been specially arranged to be played by the Bengal Sangith Samaj, during her dances. Prof. Deodhar will entertain the public with his Orchestra and musical entertainment. The members of the Bengal Sangith Samaj will also entertain with their orchestra.

This time, Miravati Devi has arranged to give two special dances, viz., the Olean and the Swan Dances.

A town hawker filling a hurricane lantern, being watched by the members of the family. See article on Burmah-Shell appearing on page 6.

BOMBAY LAWYERS CONGRATULATE VALLABHBHAI.

(Continued fro mpage 1.)

rested at Raas for a speech which he did not make while Mahatma Gandhi, who passed through the village and made a speech in defiance of the Magistrate's order was yet free. With what sense of propriety or dignity could the Government then say that they arrested Mr. Vallabhbhai in the interest of "law and order"? The fact was, said Mr. Desai, that persons were individually arrested as it subserved, not the law, but their policy in taking steps to suppress the very things which they professed to uphold.

On the present occasion, said Mr. Desai, the famous lines of Gray's elegy came to his mind:

Some village Hampden, that with dauntless breast
The little tyrant of his fields withstood,
Some Cromwell guiltless of his country's blood."

These lines, said Mr. Desai, were not merely the poetic fancy of the Poet, but there had arisen a Cromwell in another land (Gandhi) who was guiltless, not only of his country's blood, but guiltless of the blood of the world (Loud cheers and applause). If the name of Mahatma Gandhi was not found in the list of the Bombay Bar, it might be said it was a list of those who lived only for themselves. If they did not do the little that they did at the meeting, they would be unworthy of him. They had also the village Hampden in Mr. Vallabhbhai Patel who also belonged to their profession. It was there two names which lent light and lustre to the law list. "May you be the upholders of the liberty of the aggregate of our people", said Mr. Desai in concluding.

MR. K. M. MUNSHI.

Mr. K. M. Munshi who was the next speaker, said that the dictum of the English judges was that nobody could be arrested unless there was tumult or disorder. That elementary principle which was recognised by the jurisprudence of every civilised country was thrown to the winds in the case of Vallabhbhai who as the disciple of Mahatma Gandhi, the modern Prince of Peace, could not have the slightest intention to create disturbance.

Continuing, Mr. Munshi said that since the time of the East India Company, there had been gradual encroachment on the liberty of Indians. But as if the whole arsenal of law was not enough to curb the political leaders, the Government had taken recourse to the District Police Act, section 42 of which made it an offence to attempt to resist lawful authority or to do something which would bring law into contempt. If the acceptance of consequences of disobeying the law was regarded as resistance to law, what was left of liberty to us? asked Mr. Munshi. The construction put upon section 42 was outrageous. Vallabhbhai was arrested for attempting to speak. In the same village a much more formidable man Mahatmaji did his worst, and yet the Government ingloriously connived at it. This was not law, but the negation of law. Law should not be a respector of persons. When the most powerful Govvernment in the world was engaged in a ruthless war against the Indian nation, it was time the lawyers should at least say that the words "law and order" should not be used in connection with such war, for ti would be a sacrilege.

Mr. K. K. Suntoke also supported the resolution. He was followed by Mr. K. F. Nariman.

MR. NARIMAN.

In all civilised countries, said Mr. Nariman, the legal profession was the vanguard of the struggle for freedom. He asked how were the lawyers of Bombay going to be the vanguard? Not by speeches and resolutions, he said. "If you are satisfied that the law has not the sanction of justice or equity, then it is your duty to break the law.

Mr. Nariman said the evil was due to combining the judicial functions in the hands of the executive. Judicial courts—magistrates and judges—were being prostituted for serving the political purposes of Government. This was so in the talukas, villages and districts. He found this in Bardoli Satyagraha where the Collector at night would wake up the Magistrate who would try the volunteers in his bedroom. (Laughter)

MR. G. N. THAKORE.

Mr. G. N. Thakore, pointed out the anamoly in the procedure adopted with regard to Vallabhbhai The Magistrate who had promulgated the prohibitory order himself sat in judgment over the legality or otherwise of his order. Section 556 of the Criminal Procedure Code does provide a disqualification which would cover the trial by a magistrate. The fact that the Magistrate took an hour and a half to write an order of eight lines showed that he had a guilty conscience. Further, section 54 required that promulgation of the order under section 42 should be an essential condition precedent to the arrest. But nobody knew of the order till the trial of Vallabhbhai. The Magistrate Mr. Master who had come into touch with Vallabhbhai in Ahmedabad Municipality knew well enough that non-violence was his creed and that he was touring to preach the same. The combined executive and judiciary saw no good to issue a notivcation and then punish him for the breach of it. So they dishonestly applied section 68 in order to remove him, though he was not going to speak at Raas village where he had only halted for his meals on his way to Borsad. Further, Vallabhbhai's words in bidding good bye to the people and asking them to be peaceful after his arrest could not be called "harangue" within the meaning of the section, as the Magistrate had sought to make out.

Concluding, Mr. Thakore said that the Bombay lawyers should establish a convention that no amount of political speech—whether it amounts to sedition or incitement to breaking of those laws which they considered immoral or illegal—should be regarded as "professional misconduct". He hoped they would carry on the task they had begun at the meeting.

MR. M. C. CHAGLA.

Mr. Chagla said it was the paramount duty of every lawyer to condemn and demand repeal of every law which was inconsistent with the canons of civilised jurisprudence. They could not take the interpretation of a petty magistrattae on an important issue like this. The section was based on suspicion that if Vallabhbhai had delivered the speech; he would have incited to violence. Such a thing was repugnant to the principle of English criminal law which punished only crimes actually committed. Mr. Chagla said Mr. Vallabhbhai's arrest was not in vindication of "law and order" but for a political purpose, the object being to deprive Gandhiji of his strongest lieutenant in the present struggle. The law was prostituted and made a henchman of politics.

Mr. C. N. Kanuga, the next speaker, said there was no justification for promulgating the order which was only intended to serve as an excuse for arresting Vallabhbhai.

Mr. Bhadkamkar said the proverbial patience of a proverbially patient class (lawyers) had its limit, and had now reached the breaking point.

Mr. Nagindas Master, Solicitor, further supported the resolution which was carried.

A vote of thanks to the President proposed by Mr. Dadyburjor and seconded by Mr. Mangaldas Mehta, Solicitor, was carried.

MORE REPRESSION IN CALCUTTA.

—:o:—

Newspaper Office Searched And Books Attached.

CALCUTTA, March 19.

The Police searched the Swadhinata Office and the Saraswaty press to-night in connection with an article entitled "Sen's own rights", under Section 124-A. and seized 19 copies of the paper. The Police had a warrant for arrest of Sarat Dutt of Swadhinata who is undergoing one year's rigorous imprisonment in another sedition case.—Free Press.

WORLD OF SPORT.

ROUGH PLAY IN BOMBAY HOCKEY.

Player Refuses To Obey Referee.

The meeting between the Bombay Gymkhana "B" and the Rest Ranwar on Thursday was marred by rough play and poor refereeing. A. Pererira of the Bandra team was ordered off the field but ignored the ruling of the referee, much to the surprise of the spectators. It is perhaps a most unprecedented occurrence in local hockey, and an incident which deserves the censure of the ruling body.

In the first half of the game the Rest had the better of the play and scored through Berriman, who beat the goal-keeper off a long corner. Baptista broke through soon after lead. After change of ends Moscardi surprised the Bandra defence with a good shot, and the Gymkhana rallied strongly. Play became reckless at this juncture both sides being to blame. A. Pereira was warned for deliberate obstruction and received marching orders. He however refused to leave the field and pandemonium reigned for some time. The Rest vired winners with the score of 2 goals to 1 in their favour in the call of time.

The teams were:—

BOMBAY GYMKHANA "B"

Goal: V. Shaw.

Backs Hook and Goarlay, Ralph.

bay Gymkhana "B" and the Res

Fowards: Apperly, Boyle, Spense, Moscardi and Meadows.

THE REST RANWAR.

Goal: J. Pereira. Backs: Vandrine and D. D'Silva.

Halves: C. Pereira, Berriman, A. Pereira.

Forwards: Baptista, Godinho, Fonseca, Perry, V. Pereira

Refereers: Messrs. Nagporewalla and Bhoot.

To-Day's Matches: 4-15 p.m.

I. M. M. T. Dufferin v. Eastern Telegraphs.

5-30 p.m. Bombay Port Trust Association vs. Rockfort Union.

FREE FIELD FOR MAHATMAJI.

Revolutionaries To Stay Hands.

The following letter addressed by one "Colonel Bedy" to Mahatma Gandhi is published in "Young India."

"There is Beacon light,
Which shall be our guide;
Revolution is the Evening Tide,
My countrymen fight o fight."

Hon'ble Comrade Gandhi,

Apostle of non-violence! We know not how to address you. Comrade thou art, though not a comrade-in-arms. We read with pleasure ye friend of the poor your remarks on violence and lack of organising power of Revolutionary Societies in your last ultimatum to H. E. the Lord Irwin. We hail you O Commander of the Peace on the 12th March on the sacred day of March to the II War of Independence by civil disobedience with all our colours down.

We assure you sir, we to-day (the 12th of March) retreat from the field of glory leaving the destiny of starving millions in your hands and henceforth we shall devote our best energies to discipline and organising strength of Revolutionary Societies all over the country for full three years. O Saint of India, if by that time your non-violence fails, we shall be at liberty to declare a Civil War on the 12th March 1933 provided then the atmosphere favours us.

We appeal to the Young Revolutionary East who believe in violence as the last resort to free a poor nation of millions from the yoke of Imperialism through the columns of your "Young India." We think you will publish it not only for the sake of the success of your movement but also for our common goal liberty.

In the interests of country to all the Revolutionaries who believe in violence for liberty we appeal to them to suspend all their activities so as to give another chance to Gandhism, leaving the fate of poor millions in the hands of a saint for full three years (from 12th March 1930 to 11th March 1933) however fatal the result may be. For these three years we shall have only to organise and educate the Indian masses, recruiting our ranks by fresh supplies devoting all our energies to discipline and organising strength so as to organise all the secret Societies in a Central Body to work openly.

On 12th March 1933 (if by that time non-violence fails) we shall openly declare Civil War of Independence provided then the atmosphere favours us. Before Civil War we have to fight poverty so as to check new recruitment to Imperial army. If during these three years any lamentable event occurs ye young men by vow of our sacred Revolutionary Creed you shall have to assure us that it is the act of an irresponsible individual. By our self-denial, self-sacrifice and self-respect we shall have to the other world that we are not blood thirsty revolutionaries. Bring glory to mother India by a united front and Eternal Glory shall be yours.

We are sir your
Comrades
Members of the Executive
Council of R. L. R. Represented
through Secretary Colonel Bedy.
Delhi,
11th March, 1930.

(I publish the foregoing just as I have received it. I have not the privilege of knowing 'Colonel Bedy.' If he and the letter are not a hoax and if the letter is genuine, I congratulate the revolutionary party on its decision. Three years' limit given to me is ample. If during three years of active non-violence under the auspices promised by the party are not enough to carry conviction, I should regard myself to be an unworthy representative of non-violence. I hope therefore that the revolutionary party will not only suspend its own activities but will also prevent so far as is possible, sporadic violence from breaking out. M. K. G.)

ALL EYES TURNED TO GANDHIJI.

(Continued from page 1.)

cate to the possibility of a resolution coming forth before the committee by which the Working Committee would be given full dictatorial powers to deal with the situation as it might shape from time to time. The appointment of a single dictator to conduct the movement after Gandhiji's arrest is ruled out for the time being.

ANXIOUS TO START CAMPAIGN

Members coming from various Provinces are anxious to get certain doubts about the Satyagraha campaign cleared in the meeting. Great enthusiasm was evidenced among the members at the prospects of the coming country-wide Satyagraha. Mr. Sambamurti of Andhra who has recently been released from jail is very anxious to start Satyagraha in Andhra as early as possible. Behar also is very anxious to fall in with Gujarat. I had a talk with Mr. Sambamurti, the leader of Andhra, as to his future plans. "My plans," he said laughingly, "are quite simple. I have come to receive plans and not to give them. As for myself I want to go back where I was and if possible this time I shall take a crowd there."

The meeting of the A. I. C. C. is not likely to prolong for more than one day unless some sensational additional programme comes up at the eleventh hour. Pandit Motilalji is a guest of Seth Ambalal Sarabhai while the Congress President Mr. Rajagopalachariar and others will be staying at the Vidaypith. Many members are anxious to finish the meeting early and then go to see Mahatmaji at his camp.

Latest News.

CALCUTTA, March 20.

The first batch of 45 Satyagrahi Volunteers from the Abhoy Ashram of Comilla, arrived in Calcutta to-night, en route to Bankura Headquarers for Salt Satyagraha at Contai. Dr. Prafullaghosh accompanies the party.

As the train conveying the Volunteers steamed in, the Volunteers with their kits alighted amidst shouts of "Gandhiji-Ki-Jai," "Bande Mataram." They were received on the platform by a large crowd including Srimati Mohini Devi.

As the Batch of Volunteers marched in a procession, people gathered in the streets in large numbers and lustily cheered them.

The Party leave Calcutta tomorrow for Bankura after a public reception.—Free Press.

LONDON, March 20.

In the House of Commons in a written reply to Mr. Freeman, Mr. Benn said he was communicating with the Government of India on the subject of the Medical Council not recognising Indian degrees. He added he was not prepared at present to make a statement. He was very anxious that a settlement should be reached.—Reuter.

LONDON, March 20.

In the Commons, Mr. Lloyd George announcing that the Liberals would not further participate in the amendments in he Committee stage of the Coal Bill because the hostile action of the Liberals at present would critically affect the state of the Nava. Conference, said he understood the fate of the Conference was hanging in the balance and it was a matter of life and death. Therefore, the Liberals did not feel they ought to undertake the responsibility of defeating the Government or even putting them in a humiliating position.—Reuter.

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CONDITIONS.

All these undertakings are subject to the following special conditions which are the essence of the contract, namely, that:

(a) Death or disablement shall result within ninety days after the accident.

(b) Notice of the accident shall be given to THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE CO., LTD., at its Head Office in Bombay, within fourteen days of its occurrence.

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Subscribers only to the Sunday Edition of *The Bombay Chronicle* will be entitled to all the Benefits of the Scheme of Railway and General Accidents Insurance only during the period of 24 hours from 6 a.m. every Sunday to 6 a.m. every Monday.

How Silver Prices Are Affected.

MR. BIRLA'S ALLEGATIONS

Govt's Sales To Put S. OF S. IN FUNDS.

NEW DELHI, March 19.
(Delayed in transmission.)

Mr. Birla welcomed the increased duty on sugar but felt that the interests of the consumer had not been protected. Although welcoming the increased duty on kerosene the speaker held that the import and excise duties should have been equalised. With the dividends it declared and non-Indian capital and management, the oil industry needed no protection, and the speaker urged that the excise and import duties should be equalised in the next budget. This would help the consumer and bring in more revenue to the State. Protection was the philosophy of bread and should only be granted when it really benefitted the country and not foreign investors. On that principle they had supported the Coastal Reservation Bill. In all other cases the interests of the consumer should be kept in the forefront.

Mr. Birla strongly opposed the import duty on silver. What they had been objecting to was Government policy of huge sales of silver which depreciating the value of silver had adversely affected the savings of the masses. Mr Birla felt that the Finance Member, unintentionally, had misled the House by stating that the fall in silver prices was due to heavy sales by China and Indo-China. The speaker said that China had been buying silver and with production remaining stationary, it was only the sales of the Indian Government which lowered prices.

WHAT AFFECTS SILVER PRICES

Sir George Schuster, intervening, said that this statement was to the effect that the recent fall in silver prices was mainly due to sales of silver by holders in China and Indo-China; and according to his information, China had actually sold fifty million ounces during the last three months as compared with the total sales of 67 million ounces by the Government of India in three and a half years. China, Sir George said, had imported in the last two years more silver than her average consumption demanded in the previous five years. As regards the recent fall in the prices of silver, his information was that one of the largest contributory factors was the position in China. Very large stocks of silver far in excess of the normal position were held in Shanghai and there were large operations in the market by Chinese interests. The House, he said, was perfectly aware that the influences that affected the prices of silver were not necessarily the physical transfer of silver but operations in the market. "Members know perfectly well that prices are fixed very largely by transactions from day to day in the London market. Inspite of China keeping say 130 million ounces of silver in stock physically in Shanghai or anywhere else, one could go to the London market and sell two hundred million ounces forward and smash prices without getting an ounce of silver from Shanghai or any other place in China. I was acting on the information I had received from London, and I maintain that that information which I gave was preferably correct and I do not wish to withdraw a word of it."

Sir Purshotamdas Thakurdas: Perhaps it would help the member (Mr. Birla) if I suggest to him that the difference between what he is stating and what the Finance Minister is trying to explain is this. The Finance Member the other day gave the impression that the Government of China had sold silver white, Mr. Birla is trying to make out that the Government of China may have sold. A parallel between sales by the Government and sales in China was not what the Finance Member was trying to draw. If that is what Mr. Birla is trying to do, perhaps the Finance Member would agree with him.

"PUTTING S. OF S. IN FUNDS."

Resuming, Mr. Birla said that the reason given for selling silver was that it was sought to earn interest by converting silver into gold securities. But, asked Mr. Birla, how was it then that before selling silver, Government sterling securities stood on the 31st March, 1926 at 29 crores and on 22nd February, 1930, at 2,94 00,000?

The fact was that Sir George Schuster had been selling silver to put the Secretary of State in funds and contract money. He protested against this. Silver was consumed by the poor and should never be taxed till the last resort.

Concluding, Mr. Birla said that Sir Purshothamdas had congratulated Sir George Schuster for showing a distinct change of attitude compared with the past by accepting some non-official suggestions. But, said Mr. Birla, the acceptance of a comma here or a semicolon there was poor consolation when they found that Imperial Preference which even Lord Curzon's Government in 1903 declined to accept, was being forced on the country because the Government had a majority in the House, although they realised that the country was against it. Mr. Birla could not therefore be as enthusiastic about offering congratulations to Sir George as Sir Purshothamdas was. (Mr. Das: Hear, hear).

DOMINION STATUS ONLY SOLUTION.

The speaker said that he felt a measure of satisfaction at the Finance Member's work; but the measure of dissatisfaction was greater than satisfaction. He was really convinced that he could not get unalloyed justice from the Government of India under the present system. The only solution was full Dominion Status.

Col. Gidney accused the Government of enforcing retrenchment in the wrong direction. The railway staff was underpaid and the telegraph staff discontented, while overhead charges were enormous. He deplored "unfair" treatment of subordinate officers of the medical services in the Army Department, and condemned "niggardly" treatment of medical officers under the Railway Board. Referring to educational policy, Col. Gidney vigorously urged the abolition of the Senior Cambridge Examination which, he said, put extra strain on European and Anglo-Indian boys. He affirmed that the system of education in European schools was the main factor which served to alienate Anglo-Indians and domiciled Europeans from Indians. Col. Gidney advised the Government to impart edducation to Europeans, Anglo-Indians and Indians in the same schools and make them swim together. Finally, he suggested various measures of economy particularly in the Army Estimates.

REDUCTION OF BRITISH TROOPS.

Dr. Moonje said that a Commonwealth of India would be a fusion of spiritual and material forces and the attainment of that object constituted his lifework in the Assembly. To-day the Government of India was a soulless body heartlessly extravagant and thoughtlessly obstructive. The military budget was one aspect of their extravagance. Quoting the late Lord Rawlinson, the speaker said that at least for six years during the war and post-war period, India had two thousand army officers in excess of her requirements, which meant roughly an expenditure of five crores of rupees. But still, the Government pleaded want of funds as an excuse for not starting an Indian Sandhurst. "In this era of mutual trust which has begun from the Great War, cannot the Government reduce British troops?" Dr. Moonje urged compulsory military training and rifle-drill for boys of from 10 to 20, as a security measure. Referring to aviaton, he urged that civil aviation and the air force should be interdependent. This would provide them with Indian officers in the air force.

Dr. Moonje had not finished his speech when the President adjourned the House till to-morrow. —A.P.

ALLEGED ATTEMPT ON GOVERNOR'S LIFE.

—:o:—

Entire Story Is False.

LAHORE, March 19.

Official denial has been given to press reports of attempt on the life of H. E. the Governor of the Punjab in the neighbourhood of Lahore and the arrest of a boy. The entire story is described as false.—A. P.

Late Sir A. Mulk.

NEW DEHLI, March 19.

His Excellency the Viceroy has telegraphed to His Exalted Highness the Nizam:—"I should like to tell Your Exalted Highness how distressed I am to read the news of Sir Afsurul Mulk's death by which Your Exalted Highness has lost a very devoted servant and all who knew him a staunch and valued friend."—A. P.

Alibag Observes Hartal.

(From Our Correspondent.)

ALIBAG, March 19.

Alibag observes hartal to greet His Excellency, all shops including ovens, and markets are closed and the town wears a desolate appearance. An appeal has been issued by the President, Taluka Congress Committee exhorting the public to abstain from being present at the Darbar. The conduct of the President of the District Local Board in giving an afternoon party to the Governor even though the address has not been accepted is being very severely commented everywhere.

BOMBAY DOCTORS' ANSWER.

—:o:—

RESCIND SPECIAL PRIVILEGES.

Conferred On British Degrees.

The Bombay Medical Union held a meeting to consider the attitude to be taken up by the Union with regard to the resolution passed by the Executive Committee of the General Medical Council, refusing to recognise for the time being Medical degrees of the Indian Universities. The following resolutions were passed unanimously by the Union:—

(1) "The Bombay Medical Union most emphatically condemns the resolution of the Executive Committee of the General Medical Council not to recognise the degrees of the Indian Universities for the time being" Proposed by Dr. D. M. Gagrat seconded by Sir Nusserwanji Choksy.

CHANGE THE RULE.

(2) That an Amending Bill should be fortwith introduced in all the Provincial Legislative Councils deleting those sections in their Medical Acts which confer special privileges on persons holding qualifications registrable under the British Medical Acts.

(3) That the existing rule made by the Secretary of State for India making it obligatory for candidates seeking admissions into the Indian Medical Service to hold Medical qualifications registrable under the British Medical Acts be rescinded, and in place thereof the following rule be substituted viz. "That hence forward all candidates for admission into the Indian Medical Service shall be Indian Nationals, holding Indian Medical qualifications registrable in India."

The propositions were moved by Dr. Jivaraj Mehta and seconded by Dr. K. K. Dadachanji and Dr. S. J. Popat.

A SURPRISE IN CONFERENCE CIRCLES.

—:o:—

Mr. Briand's Sudden Departure For Paris.

LONDON, March 20.

Surprise was caused in the Naval Conference circles last night when it was learned that M. Briand had decided to return to Paris to-day. Mr. MacDonald immediately arranged to see M Briand and a prolonged discussion ensued. It is stated that M. Briand may return with M. Tardieu during week-end. —Reuter.

Persian Budget Passed.

LONDON, Mar. 19.

Teheran.—By 82 votes to ten, the Medjliss has passed the budget for the Persian year 1309.—Reuter.

Tributes Accorded To De Rivera's Body.

—:o:—

LONDON, Mar. 19.

Madrid.—The body of De Rivera was accorded fitting tributes on its arrival at the station where the waiting room had been transformed into a Chapelle Ardente. The King, Ministers of Dictatorship, Diplomatic Corps, army and navy officers and the whole Government were present while the mass was said. The garrison lined streets as the body was conveyed on gun carriage to the cemetery.—Reuter.

Bihar Council Rejects Cut Motion.

—:o:—

PATNA, March 19.

After a full dress debate, a token cut moved by a Moslem member in the Bihar Legislative Council under the head "General Administration" to call attention to the hardships of the Mahomedan population in certain areas of the Province on account of the quartering of additional police was negatived without division.—A.P.

THEY WANT MORE.

—:o:—

Calcutta Mint Strike.

CALCUTTA, March 19.

Eight hundred workers of His Majesty's Mint struck work to-day. The men were on temporary establishment and their demands include all round increase in salary, recognition of their Union, house allowance, pension and security of tenure. In spite of the assurance of the Mint Master that Government would give due consideration to their grievances they went on strike to-day.—A P

Strike At Government Press

RANGOON, March 20.

700 employees of the Government Press have stopped working since yesterday though they are attending regularly and keeping their respective places. Their grievances are alleged to be mainly regarding pay and fines.—A. P.

CASTROL IS SO GOOD ITS WORTH REPEATING

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"MORE DANGEROUS THAN BOMBS."

Hoisting Of National Flag!

CUT MOTION DEBATE IN PUNJAB COUNCIL.

LAHORE, March 18.

The proceedings of the Punjab Legislative Council were enlivened to-day during discussions on Chaudhri Afzal Huq's motion for a cut in the salary of Malik Ferozekhan Noon, Minister for Local Self-Government, in order to condemn his action and policy in unseating Malik Lal Khan, the vice-President of the Gujranwala Municipal Committee, from the membership of the Committee.

Mr. Afzal Huq said that Malik Lal Khan wos unseated, because he hoisted the national flag on the municipal premises in pursuance of a resolution passed by the Municipality by a two-thirds majority. The Bengal Government had not taken any action against the Mayor of Calcutta for hoisting the national flag on the Corporation premises. With reference to the Minister's explanation that the action was taken on account of the complaint of some members of the Committee against Malik Lal Khan for having got the resolution passed by the Committee when the President was temporarily absent, Chaudhri Afzal Huq emphasised that the complaint to the Minister was made after unseating Malik Lal Khan. The speaker unfurled a small national flag in the Council Chamber and waving it, said that he was not transgressing his oath of allegiance to the Crown, nor could Malik Lal Khan have transgressed it if he had unfurled it.

EXERCISE OF POWERS

Messrs. Maya Das, Maqbul Mahmood and Harban Singh opposed the motion. Rana Ferozeddin supported it. Mr. Din Mahomed, (non-official, Gujranwala), said that Malik Lal Khan had not exercised the Vice-President's powers legitimately. This clearly showed that India was not fit for any kind of reforms. (Ironical shouts of "hear, hear" from Nationalist benches). The speaker declared that Malik Lal Khan was put forward as Vice-President by the Hindus in order to defeat the rightful claims of Muslim candidates.

Dr. Gokulchand Narang asked "And who was the rightful candidate? Was it not the honourable speaker himself?"

MORE DANGEROUS THAN BOMBS.

Mr. Din Mahomed said that there were many others. Concluding, the speaker said that if the flag was hoisted in pursuance of a resolution aiming at the severance of connection with the British Government, the ceremony was not innocent and harmless. It was more dangerous than throwing bombs and firing pistols.

Mr. Labh Singh, member from Gujranwala, said that Malik Lal Khan, the Vice-President, during the absence of the President received a communication from the Secretary of the local Congress organisation asking leave to allow the hoisting of the national flag. He discussed the request at a special meeting of the Committee and it was passed by a two-thirds majority. Consequently the flag was hoisted on the Municipal premises.

NO TRANSGRESSION OF OATH.

Malik Lal Khan had not thereby transgressed the oath of allegiance to the Crown nor had he misused his position on the Committee. The Minister had not only deprived Malik Lal Khan of the Vice-Presidentship, but also of the membership of the Committee. The Minister had not thrown open Malik Lal Khan's seat for re-election, knowing that the person re-elected would be one who had Malik Lal Khan's support. The speaker further alleged that the members of the Committee wished at a meeting to censure the conduct of the Minister for unseating Malik Lal Khan. Thirteen members were for discussing such a motion and one against it. Seeing that a censure motion would be passed the President abruptly adjourned the House. The Minister had said that he unseated Malik Lal Khan because the members submitted written protests against the conduct of Malik Lal Khan as Vice-President.

LETTER TO DEPUTY COMMISSIONER.

He challenged the Minister to deny that written protests were received after the unseating of Malik Lal Khan. The speaker also asked the Minister to deny that he sent a letter to the Deputy Commissioner of Gujranwala through a special messenger asking the Deputy Commissioner to obtain letters of protests from the Members of the Committee after the attempt to censure the Minister in the municipal meeting was frustrated by the sudden adjournment by the President. He further added, could the Minister deny that the Deputy Commissioner sent for (to his bungalow) only those members of the Committee whom he could intimidate and from whom he could thus secure written protests? (Cries of "shame").

OPPORTUNITY FOR REPLY.

Closure was then applied for and the motion was about to be put to the vote when Pandit Nanakchand asked the President to give the Minister an opportunity to reply to the very serious charges against him. As it was the general wish of the House to hear the reply of the Minister, the House adjourned.

NATIONAL VOLUNTEERS: The National Volunteers will parade in G. Ward on Friday the 21st March 1930 starting from Elphinstone Road Railway Station at 8-15 a. m. (S. T.) All members of the G. Ward D. C. C. and volunteers are requested to be at Elphinstone Road exactly at 8-15 a. m.

GOVERNMENT COURTING TROUBLE.

Bill To Amend Steam Navigation Act Passed.

NEW DELHI, Mar. 18.

One non-official resolution and two bills figured on the agenda of the Council of State when it re-assembled to-day after 'Holi'. After Mr. Hayman and Nermal Kumar had been sworn in, Sir Haroon Jaffer moved a resolution asking for enquiry into the advisability of compulsory vaccination or re-vaccination as a general rule for India and to take action accordingly. After Sir Haroon had spoken for three-quarters of an hour, the motion was rejected summarily without discussion or Government replying to it.

STEAM NAVIGATION ACT AMENDMENT.

Mr. Surputsingh was next allowed to introduce a bill to amend Sarda Act.

AMENDING STEAM NAVIGATION ACT.

Mr. Desikachari moved consideration of the bill to amend the Indian Steam Navigation Act which initiated by Mr. Neogy, has been passed by the Assembly. Mr. Chari said the object of the Bill was to give free play to all without injustice to any and to foster and encourage indigenous companies. Sir Manekji Dadabhoi in a fighting speech criticised Government for accepting the most dangerous principle of interference with private enterprize which underlay the bill. Once the principle was acceded to there would be no end to mischief. Government, to-morrow, might introduce a similar measure in respect of cotton goods and kerosine. The State, he said, could not be an arbitrator between the consumer and the producer. He felt sorry for Government if they had accepted the bill in order pacify some boisterous people, but they were gravely mistaken if they thought that the measure was going to help. Revolutionary movement and the weakness of Government had already led to Indian capital migrating to foreign lands and adoption of a policy of interference with private enterprise would further retard the progress of industrialisation of the country.

Concluding he said if any other civilised Government had taken similar step it would go out of power within twenty-four hours.

Mr. K. B. Harper submitted that no case had been made out for a need for the bill as far as Burma was concerned. In Burma there was ample competition between the craft of all descriptions and there never had been any agitation or sustained complaints against the rates charged by steamer companies which he said were the butt of the bill. The speaker maintained that in no other case had Government accepted or practised the policy of interfering by legislation with concerns which were neither public utility companies or monopolies. He pointed out the feeling of suspicion of racial discrimination aroused by speeches of supporters of the bill and wanted Government to give the assurance that there was nothing racial behind the bill and that once the policy underlying the bill was accepted by Government it would be confined to river-steamers only.

PREVENTING UNFAIR COMPETITION.

Mr. Ramasamy Mudaliar in a remarkable maiden speech said that the principle of the bill was not to fix maxima or minima of rates but to prevent unfair competition with the ultimate object of safeguarding the interests of consumers. It did not interfere with private enterprise but regulated it in the public interest. The bill was based on the same principle as of giving bounty to steel and protection to cotton goods. The speaker regretted that scaremongers had started bogey of revolution that the thoughtless resolution of Lahore Congress had been exploited. He sincerely hoped that Sir M. Dadabhoy's virtuous indignation against Government would be shown on another occasion when popular opinion was behind the Hon. member. Sir Maneckji had stated that no European country would have allowed such a principle and that Cabinet would have been thrown out if they had brought such legislation. He wondered if the member had heard of acts for reservation of Coastal Traffic passed by various countries such as Holland, Belgium, and Denmark. Even England had such measures for protecting its national industry and only gave them up when it was safe on its feet in a country where inland steam navigation was not protected for the nationals.

Mr. Ramaswami Mudaliar continuing said that Sir Maneckji had opposed the measure in the interest of the consumer but the speaker wondered whether the Nagpur Knight would repeat that argument when the Tariff Bill came up before the House. He had stated that he had no interest in any shipping industry. Probably, that explained his curious attitude in this matter. Mr. Mudaliar, adverting to Mr. Harpers' argument, was pained at the fact that a European member had opposed even a small measure when it was accepted by his colleagues in the Assembly. Such opposition would create a most painful impression in the country, if not remove what little chance there was of arriving at an amicable settlement on the Coastal Reservation Bill problem.

"NO INTERFERENCE WITH PRIVATE ENTERPRISE."

Mr. Woodhead on behalf of Government stated that after two European members of the Assembly had signed the report of the Select Committee, Government did not expect any opposition from that quarter. The speaker could not see how the measure could be regarded as interfering with private enterprise. If that was so, factory legislation, customs and fixing maxima and minima for motor buses could equally be regarded as State interference. Government never unnecessarily interfered with private enterprise but they sometimes had to do it in the public interest. Mr. Woodhead said it was in public interest to prevent rate war, or unfair competition. Similarly, it was in public interest to prevent monopolies. He admitted that for the present there was no monopoly in the case of inland steamer traffic but Government felt that there was qualified monopoly and this was why they had accepted the bill. The speaker assured the House that there was no racial discrimination behind the bill nor was there any preservation for any community. In conclusion Mr. Woodhead cited the case of America where the Shipping Board controlled rates and fares.

Lala Ramsarandas quoted the Punjab Land Alienation Act and Regulation of Accounts Act as instances of interference with private enterprise.

After Mr. Chari had replied on debate, the Council divided and accepted the consideration by 31 votes to three. Sir Artur Froom. Mr. Fife and Mr. Harper voted against the motion.

At the third reading of the Bill Sir Arthur Froom felt surprised that in spite of local Government's opposition to the Bill Government of India had accepted it. He thought it a farce that official members from provinces had voted for the measure when the local Governments themselves had opposed it. He wished Government to note that all the three representatives of European commerce had voted against the measure. He also warned Government that they were courting trouble for them by accepting the bill. The Council then passed the bill and adjourned till to-morrow.—A. P.

THANA FOREST GRIEVANCES.

—:o:—

Conference To Be Held.

The Thana Forest Association (Umbergaon) has decided to convene a Thana District Forest Grievances Conference for the consideration of the forest grievances of the ryots and agriculturists of the Thana District and for taking joint action for getting them redressed at the earliest possible moment. It is well known that the Association has been making representations to Government from time to time.

It is now considered necessary to make determined efforts to get all the grievances redressed in order to ensure the agricultural prosperity of the District. The recommendations of the Royal Agricultural Commission on the question of forest policy are largely in favour of the people's demands. But the Government of Bombay do not seem to be inclined to give effect to these recommendations under pressure from the public.

With a view to meet the convenience of the two parts of the Thana District served respectively by the two railways, the G. I. P. Railway and the B. B. & C. I. Railway. it has been decided to hold the conference in Bombay at the Gokhale Hall of the Brahmin Sabha, near Prathna Samaj, Charni Road, Girgaum. The Conference will be held on the 23rd March 1930 Sunday, and will begin its session at 3 p.m.

Besides discussing the general forest grievances of the district, the confeence will adopt a comprehensive memorial to the Governor-in-Council on the question of the ownership of teak trees in "Malki" numbers This question has attained special urgency, as the Forest Department has commenced falling operations in "Malki" lands.

CLOSER UNION OF EAST AFRICA.

—:o:—

Lord Passfield To Issue Statement.

LONDON, March 20.

At the East African section of Chamber of Commerce Sir Humphrey Leggett announced that Lord Passfield had promised a statement within three weeks with reference to the closer union of East Africa. Reuter understands that the subject will be referred to at the Joint Parliamentary Select Committee.—Reuter.

VICTORIA JUBILEE TECHNICAL INSTITUTE.

—:o:—

(Continued from page 6.)

where there is a liklihood of their learning somthing, of their being cared for and instructed? Do the Principal and the Heads of the Departments keep themselves in touch with the authories of the different firms where the students are sent and see if the students are actually deriving any benefit at those firms or not? If the Institute authorities are themselves so very indifferent towards their own students, how are the outsiders to show any more sympathy towards them?

HARDLY-WORKED INSTITUTE OFFICIALS.

The Principal and the European Head of the Departments are granted six months leave on full pay every three years together with Rs. 5,000, for their expenses! This of course, they enjoy in England and Europe. (If a question is raised as to why the Institute power-house is not worked more than two or three times a year, the authorities complain of lack of funds!) But the most astounding thing is that with all these fat salaries and allowances, they do not seem to be studying the most recent methods of training technical students as are being introduced in the Western countries and introducing any improvements in the syllabus and curriculum of studies at this Institute. They do not encourage the students in the search for knowledge. Excepting in the Textile Department, the Heads of the other Departments are rarely seen supervising or explaining the practical work to their students. Why so? The best-paid man must be the master-craftsman. If he is not one, he has no business to occupy the post of the head-man. At the same time it is absolutely essential that the master-craftsman must at this case not only guide the students himself but also supervise the work of his assistants and see that the efficiency of the Department is kept up high. But at the Institute, the work of training the students on the practical side is all done by the lieutenants and second lieutenants. However, if these poor assistants ask for better wages—decent, living wages,—and facilities, their claims are often forgotten.

MORIBUND LIBRARY.

According to the Institute calendar (53, Page 85) "the Library is being constantly added to by the supply of the latest works treating of trade, manufacture and science." If a few such works are being added the students do not notice the addition, as none of them are easily accessible to the students. The four or five hundred volumes that are adorning the so-called Library Hall are not worth the two or three old almirahs they occupy (Why not send these to the Archeological Department as even the Chorbazar shopkeepers will not care to carry them away merely for the fear of not being able to recover the transportation charges). The student is curious to know, his curiosity must be encouraged and trained. Few teachers can ably expound a subject but the duty of every person who takes to teaching as a profession must be to cultivate in his students a desire for knowledge, a desire to pursue the subject with interest. Strange to say, at this Institute a student receives nothing but discouragement in the persuit of knowledge on account of such mismanagement of the Institute library, for which the authorities must be held responsible.

On the same page, the Principal and Secretary says: "The Reading Room is regularly supplied with about 32 weeklies, 2 fortnightlies, 16 monthlies, and 2 Quarterlies, relating to Manufacturing, Mechanical, and Science subjects." Will this gentleman put up the list of these journals, on the Institute notice board for the information of the students? Actually the students do not find more than a dozen of these journals ever placed on the reading-room table, and even at that, they are generally so out of date that one is apt to think that they have been picked from somebody's waste-paper basket!

By the way, will some student, past or present, interested in reseach work etc., find out and publish for the enlightenment of the students of this Institute on what days the Institute Library is kept open between 5 and 6 p.m. as stated in the calendar? For further data see 53 page 85 of that invaluable sacred volume!

"MIND YOUR BUSINESS."

—:o:—

Advice From Arabia.

37,825 Pilgrims reached Jeddah by sea. People should proceed to Hajj unhesitatingly. All facilities, are available. Jeddah to Mecca is only three hours now instead of two days formerly. Jeddah to Medina one day instead of ten.

The report in "Siyasat" of March 11, regarding Faisul Addawish Binhaslain Binlami is quite unfounded. All three prisoners are securely locked at Rijaz. We advise to those Indian papers, which needlessly meddle in Arabian affairs to mind their own business and have nothing to do with Arabia and Arabs. They can well occupy themselves in settling own Indian affairs.—"Umulqura."

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OIL IN INDIA. No business in India touches the life of the people so closely as the Burmah Shell. The Indian village lamp is the world's great kerosene burner. The kerosene tin, refashioned into a thousand shapes, is the universal domestic utensil. New roads and air-services are making petrol and lubricating oils a vital factor in everyday life. It is these things which the Burmah-Shell marketing organisation brings within reach of every Indian, be he prince or ryot.

KEROSENE, or paraffin, is distributed in many picturesque ways. The town hawker cleaning his client's lamp in the door-way of a poor house; the dealer dispensing oil in the bazaar, his shop stacked with hurricane lanterns and the little red lamps with glass chimneys manufactured by Burmah-Shell; the train of carts wending their way from the station to the village, with the kerosene tins glinting in the sun; all these are subjects which will appeal to a photographer with an eye for the picturesque. In addition, kerosene is used in all kinds of cooking stoves and also in the agricultural engines which drive chaff-cutters, grinders and irrigation pumps. The latter, beneath the spreading trees which surround every well, with stately moving women coming to draw water, form some of the most beautiful pictures that India can offer.

BURMAH-SHELL TINS are manufactured in the four main ports of India, from materials supplied by the Tin Plate works of Jamshedpur. In town and village alike they form, once empty, the retailer's staple container. Observe the shop front of a small grocer. In one corner squats the owner, a philosophical figure, seemingly indifferent to the advent of customers. Before him, ranged in tins that have been converted into lidded canisters, or bisected into shallow troughs, rice, biscuits, pulse, sweets, jam and even milk are offered to the public gaze. Inside the neighbouring houses, the cooking utensils have been fashioned out of kerosene tins, and possibly even the lamps. The barber's water-heater is of the same material. Burmah-Shell tins may be recognised by the brand-marks described in the list below.

PETROL. The aeroplane in the sky, the car on the road, the village bus, all depend for their motive power on Burmah-Shell. Besides the red and green petrol cans, there are petrol pumps by the roadsides both in town and country. Refuelling plants for aeroplanes, in the form of underground tanks, have been, or are being, installed at Karachi, Jodhpur, Delhi, Allahabad, Gaya and Calcutta, to serve both the numerous flying clubs that have lately sprung into existence and the new trans-India line. Aerial and road transport alike offer opportunities for the photographer.

SHELL AND B. O. C. LUBRICATING OILS are employed in the same engines, and under the same circumstances, as Shell and B. O. C. Petrol.

THE SUBSIDIARY PRODUCTS OF OIL are numerous. Of chief importance is fuel oil, which is largely used for the creation of power in districts where coal is scarce. The electric power, for example, employed in the construction and future operation of the Sukkur Barrage, is produced by means of Burmah-Shell fuel oil. Similarly it is largely used in the Bombay cotton mills, whose interiors offer splendid opportunities for those photographers who appreciate the beauty of machinery on a big scale. Other subsidiary products are batching oil, employed in the Calcutta jute mills, candles, numerous kinds of asphalt for road-making, various heavy lubricants for large engines, and "Pesterine" which is used for spraying tanks, in order to destroy the malaria-bearing mosquito.

Intending competitors are strongly advised to pay some attention to the series of Burmah-Shell Bulletins which will be appearing daily till the 24th of April, on Editorial page of this paper. These Bulletins illustrate in detail every department of Burmah-Shell's work for India.

BURMAH-SHELL BRANDS Kerosene or Paraffin. The four superior brands are SHELL PENNANT, WATERLILY, and FIREFLY. These are sold in units of two four-gallon tins enclosed in wooden boxes. Marks appear on the latter.
White oils are LION, CROSS ANCHOR, HORSE, CHUCKKER, BOTTLE, RISING SUN, DEER and SWASTIKA. These with the exception of LION, have devices illustrating their names stamped on the sides of their tins. The CHUCKKER mark is a cart-wheel
Red oils are SWAN, VICTORIA and OWL, whose marks also appear on their tins. VICTORIA is known as "RANI", and is denoted by a crowned head of Queen Victoria.
PETROL. Burmah-Shell markets two brands of petrol. SHELL is sold in red cans, embossed with a fan-shaped shell on top; B. O. C. in green, with "B. O. C." embossed at the side.
SHELL petrol-pumps are red, surmounted by a white globe, across which the word "SHELL" is written in red, B. O. C. pumps are green, with "B. O. C." written on the them in white.
LUBRICATING OILS. SHELL MOTOR OIL has a yellow tin blazoned with a scarlet shell. B. O. C. MOTOR OILS, which are of various grades, have white tins, with "B. O. C." written on them in black.
OTHER PRODUCTS marketed by Burmah-Shell, though too numerous to mention are easily distinguished by the Company's name and marks.

THE PHOTOGRAPHS

The only definite condition attaching to the subjects depicted is that they shall illustrate, directly or indirectly, the benefits accruing to some department of Indian life through Burmah-Shell products and activities. Each photograph hould aim at telling some kind of a story, in which oil is the central feature.

The winning photographs will be selected for their artistic value, for their capacity to reproduce well, and above all or their ability to convey, at a casual glance something of what Burmah-Shell is doing for the country. There will therefore be three judges: the first a well-known Indian artist in the person of Mr. Mukul Dey, Principal of the Government School of Arts in Calcutta; the second a photographic expert; and the third a Burmah-Shel assistant.

The names and the addresses of the prize-winners will be published in the "Statesman" and the "Basumati" (Calcutta), The "Times of India" and the "Bombay Samachar" (Bombay), The "Hindu" (Madras) and the "Daily Gazette" (Karachi). A selection of the winning photographs will appear in the "Times of India" Illustrate Weekly.

While no particular preference will be given to those photographs in which the actual marks of Burmah-Shell brands appear, it is important that competitors should avoid the accidental inclusion of the brand-marks of other companies. A list is given of Burmah-Shell brands and their distinguishing features.

CONDITIONS.

1. All photographs submitted, and the copyright thereof, shall become the absolute property of the Burmah-Shell Oil Storage and Distributing Company of India, to publish or otherwise use as they think fit. Competitors must be prepared to submit negatives if requested.

2. Except that photographs must not be smaller than 3 inches by 2 inches, no preference will be given to size. The competition offers a reasonable prospect of success to owners of small cameras.

3. The competition will be open to all residents in India proper, employees of Burmah-Shell excepted. Residents of Burma and Ceylon are necessarily excluded, since the Burmah-Shell organisation does not extend to those places.

4. Entries should be addressed to The Competition Secretary, c/o Burmah Shell Oil Storage and Distributing Company of India, Post Box No. 360, Calcutta and must reach the Burmah-Shell offices in Calcutta not later than the evening of April 30th, 1930.

5. Competitors must fill in the attached coupon, and must paste it, or another like it, (handwritten or typewritten) to the back of each photograph entered. Each competitor may submit as many photographs as he or she wishes. All entries should be printed on glossy paper.

PLEASE WRITE IN ENGLISH AND IN BLOCK LETTERS.

I hereby certify that the attached photograph was taken by me and that I now surrender its copyright to Messrs. Burmah-Shell.

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The Bombay Chronicle TRADE & ENGINEERING SUPPLEMENT

DYEING OF MINERAL OR PIGMENT YELLOW.

—— :o: ——

(By N. A. RANADE, A.S.D.C., Dyeing and Bleaching Technologist.)

Although largely displaced by modern organic dyes, yet a few mineral colours have still retained a certain degree of importance in cotton dyeing. The dyeing of mineral yellow is still in practice in Madras side. It was largely used by many of the local dyers in every part of India. The process is simple and the cost of dyeing is also low. This is not actually a dye but it is produced by the precipitation of some mineral bodies.

These mineral bodies are precipitated in the fibre in two different baths. In the first bath a soluble compound of the metal is transferred to the fibre and in second bath this metallic compound is precipitated by another soluble salt. The dye produced is absolutely fast to light and washing.

APPLICATION.

Chrome yellow is dyed on cotton only. The colour varies from a light lemon yellow to a deep-orange yellow and is distinguished by absolute fastness to light, washing and acids. By alkalies it is turned orange, by H2s, blackish on account of the formation of lead-sulphide.

To produce the colour, cotton is impregnated with nitrate or acetate of lead and after precipitation of lead in the fibre as oxide by passage through ammonia, lime or Nazcoz, it is then passed through a solution of potassium or sodium bicromate. The require shade is obtained.

Another method is to impregnate the material with a plumbite (Naz Pleoz) and then pass through a solution of potassium or sodium bicromate.

PREPARATION OF STOCK LIQUOR.

Dissolve 100 grs of brown sugar of lead (Crude Lead acetate) and 50 grs of litharge in 300 c.cs of water; and heat it till it is completely dissolved, then allow to stand at 120deg trs while cold.

DYEING.

Pass the yarn through lime water 1.5deg tro strength, squeeze and work in a sol of stock liquor standing at 10deg. tw., after dilution wring out and pass through another bath of lime standing at ,5 tw. The chrome bath is prepared with 6 grs. of chromate of soda per litre. The yarn is passed through this bath and then work it for few mts. in water slightly acidulated with Hel. Finally wash with water and then dry.

The reaction is as follows:—

2cr 207 plus 2 Pb (C2H302) 2—2K (C2H302) plus 2Pb cro4 plus 2H. c2H302.

II Method—For a lemon yellow shade.

Prepare a stock liquor by dissolving 100 grs. of brown sugar of lead in 800 c.cs of water, the sol. standing at 16deg. tw. Fill a bath holding 200 c.cs of water and add 2 c.cs of stock-liquor and 5.c.cs of NaoH 1deg. tw. Turn the yarn for 10 to 15 minutes, in this bath containing 1.5 grs. of bicromate in 200 c.cs of water. Both vats are used continuously by adding fresh quantities of chrome or lead salt. The yarn is heavily weighted by this dyeing, up to 40 per cent.

Chrome yellow must be considered to be a poisonous dyestuff, as it cannot be denied that the dust of the colour which is rubbed from the material is injurious to the health of workmen. But the finished product is not poisonous, in case it is well washed so as to remove the sperficial precipitation.

SOME PRACTICAL SUGGESTIONS.

(BY RUSTOMJI N. BAPASOLA.)

To find out the weight of flat and square bars take area in square inches and multiply by 10. Result gives weight in lbs. per yard.

To find the weight of round bars square the number of quarters of an inch (1/4") contained in diameter and divide by 6. Result gives weight in lbs. per lineal foot.

To find the weight of rails for one mile of single track take weight per yard of rail; multiply by 11 and divide by 7. Result gives weight per mile in tons.

How to find out theoritical weight per sq. foot of mild steel plates thickness of the plates in inches multiplied by 40 is equal to lbs. per sq. foot.

The above information is very valuable to all importers, merchants and manufacturers dealing in iron and steel.

BOMBAY HOSPITAL ACCMODATION

Sir F. Sykes On Govt's Difficulty.

His Excellency the Governor in the course of his speech at the annual general meeting of the Governor's Hospital Fund for Bombay held on Tuesday said:—

We have just adopted the report of the Hospital Fund for the year 1929, which sets forth very clearly what is now the financial position of the Fund. You can see from the figures given that the Fund has swelled very little during the year as a result of further subscriptions, and had we not received the first instalment of half a lakh from the Trustees of the Sir Sassoon David Charity Trust towards the cost of construction of the Sir Sassoon David Hospital, Rs. 5,000 from the Trustees of the Port of Bombay, and Rs. 4,650 from the P. & O. Steam Navigation Company, the total new receipts would have amounted only to Rs. 13,217. Considered as a capital, fund, however, the Hospital Fund continues to be in a fairly strong position, that is to say, out of the total receipts of about Rs. 16,18,504 up to date only Rs. 6,66,706 have been spent, while the balance of the Fund, taking securities at their face value, is at present Rs. 12,13,011.

MORE HOSPITAAL ACCOMMODATION.

So far as the extension of the Government group of Hospitals included in the programme of the Fund is concerned, considerable progress has been made. Accommodation has been provided for 100 beds in the Byramjee Jeejeebhoy Children's Hospital, and for 104 beds in the Ellappa Balaram Pavilion, and when the Sir Sassoon David Hospital is completed this year it will mean additional accommodation of 97 beds. The rebuilding and extension of the Sir Cowasji Jehangir Ophthalmic Hospital is not likely to be completed March 1931, but this will mean additional accommodation of 27 beds. The total extra accommodation which is thus being provided will amount to 328 beds against 300 beds contemplated by the programme.

GOVERNMENT'S DIFFICULTY.

But against this figure we have to face the fact that it has been possible only to take 50 beds into use at the Byramji Jeejeebhoy Children's Hospital, 50 beds at the Ellappa Balaram Pavilion, while it has not been possible to make provision in the Budget of 1930-31 to bring the Sir Sassoon David Hospital into use. What we therefore see in the case of these extensions is that they have somewhat outrun the present ability of Government to undertake the recurring expenditure which is involved in making full use of the new accommodation provided.

NO SOLUTION OF DIFFICULTY.

The results of the year which we are reviewing once more draw our attention to a difficulty which I forecasted in my speech at the annual meeting of this Fund last year. I mean, of course, the difficulty of making full use of a capital fund in the absence of any endorment to cover the recurring expenditure which is necessarily involved in any extension of a hospital accommodation. Every one must deplore the fact that in same cases, not only those connected with this Fund, it has not yet been possible to bring into full use the new accommodation provided, and it may pehaps be felt that the Government has not been as liberal as might have been hoped meeting the obligations which this additional accommodation implies. I have recently looked into the whole situation in order to satisfy myself whether anything more could legitimately be done, but my examination of the figures has not suggested any new solution of the difficulty.

I actually find on looking into the figures that during the last 6 years the fresh additional expenditure sanctioned for Bombay Hospitals amounted to Rs. 6,34,00, while that sanctioned for mofussil hospitals amounted only to Rs. 5,24,000. You will, therefore, see that the Government have, if anything, stretched a point already in favour of Bombay.

The conclusions to which all this must lead us are two. Firstly as I hinted last year, those desirous of earning the gratitude of their fellow-citizens by adding to the medical facilities of the public may well bear in mind the urgent need of making their contributions take the form of endowments of existing institutions, and secondly, if, as it sometimes appears, the existence of a purely capital fund such as this avails only to bring fresh accommodation into existence and not into use, it may be worth considering before we go very much further whether the right course of action would not be to utilise the interest in this Fund in defraying part of the recurring cost of the additional beds provided. and it may well be that instead of inviting the public to subscribe further to the capital fund we should give them now the option of subscribing to an endowment fund with the object not only of making the most effective use of the capital already in hand, but of placing the position of all our big Bombay Hospitals on a more secure and permanent basis.

GOVERNOR AT ALIBAG.

—:o:—

Industrial Bias In School.

The Governor in laying the foundation stone of the Industrial School at Alibag said.:

I congratulate your Society on their desire to introduce an Industrial Bias in the schools under their charge, a branch of education which is likely to be of increasing importance in the future. The recent report published by the Hartog Committee discussed this question and pointed out that all pupils, whatever be their aim in life, should first receive a general education and that it should be open to boys at some suitable stage in the subsequent course to branch off to Craft Schools or Vocational Schools. I am indeed hopeful that the Industrial Bias which is given to education in your schools will lead boys to more fruitful forms of education and occupation. I am pleased to hear of the high opinion which the Committee of Direction for Technical Education have paid to the courses which are taught in your school, and I congratulate those who have been responsible for instituting a full course of Typography. I think it is the first such course which I have heard of in this Presidency, and I trust that this will open a new avenue of employment for boys when they leave your school.

INDUSTRIAL BIAS.

The assistance which the Society has received from the District Local Board and the Alibag Municipality shows the desire of local bodies in this District for advanced education, and I assure you that the efforts of a Society, such as yours, are much appreciated by the Government, who welcome the expansion of secondary education through private effort and will always be ready to give the expert advice and guidance of their officers to this Society. The Government have been conscious for some time of the necessity for reorganising the courses in primary and secondary classes, and, as your Society is aware, a Committee has been sitting for some time to advise in this matter. The report has recently been received, and the recommendations of that Committee are being carefully considered.

The Governor made a joint reply to the addresses given by the Alibag Municipality, Anjuman-i-Islam, and Kolaba District Reception Committee on March 19.

As regards your request for a bridge over Dharamtar Creek. I find that the subject has received a great deal of consideration in connection with the through road scheme, and it has now been decided that the most economical scheme will be to develop the route from Bombay to Rewas and thence by a new road to the proposed bridge at Ganda on the Dharamtar Creek, which will connect Alibag taluka with other talukas of the Kolaba District. I shall make enquiries as to the progress of this scheme, and I hope that when it matures it will be a means of relieving at least some of your difficulties in the matter of communications.

I much regret to hear that the Veshvi Water Works, which I find were built as long ago as 1876 are now failing to give you an ample supply of water in this town throughout the year, and I fully appreciate the importance which the Municipality attaches to rectify this state of things. I do not, however, gather that you have as yet thought out what would be the best and, at the same time, the most economical scheme; and while I am not to advise you at present as regards the scheme which you should take up, I think you would do best to consult the Superintending Engineer, Public Health, and go into all the possibilities most thoroughly before you submit a scheme to the Government.

DRINKING WATER.

I greatly regret to hear of the difficulties which villages in some parts of the Alibag taluka, especially on the Kharapat side, are suffering owing to scarcity of drinking water. The matter is one in which the Government feel every sympathy, but I understand that at present it rests with the District Local Board to prepare a programme of work and to take the initiative in submitting concrete proposals to the Government. I hope that I shall soon hear that such proposals are on their way.

LAST DAYS OF "RIO RITA."

—:o:—

Million Dollar Musical Picture.

"Rio Rita", the Radio Pictures' all talking all musical film which has been attracting crowded audiences at the Excelsior Theatre concludes its second week's run on Friday, after which it will be taken off to make room for another film which has already been booked.

Gorgeous music of a high operatic quality is combined with lavish spectacular effect in this film which, produced at a cost of a million dollars, surprises, in its wider sweep and dramatic appeal, the original stage production by Florenz Ziegfeld which ran for 62 weeks at Broadway, New York. Included in the huge cast of 500 players is a dancing chorus of a hundred Hollywood beauties who appear in several original numbers. Babe Daniels, the noted screen star who claims descent from a Spanish Royal family takes her first speaking role as the Spanish senorita. There is the essence of romance in her characterisation—joy and passion, daring and adventure, pathos and tragedy, and a high dignity that her Spanish blood lends to her Spanish role. Her voice is a revelation when she sings several tuneful love lyrics in her sweet and rich voice with all the assurance of a well-seasoned grand opera star. John Poles, the screen's greatest tenor singer who plays the daring and romantic lover also contributes to the musical part which is further enriched by the enormous singing chorus and the Radio symphony orchestra.

Several screen comedians leaven up the entire film with sparkling humour from start to finish. The sumptuous sets of the night club and the palatial boat add to the spectacular effect of the film a large part of which is in technicolours.

NADIRSHAH CONSOLIDATING.

—:o:—

4 More Executed.

PESHAWAR CITY, March 19.

A Kabul newspaper is responsible for the news that two days after the Id mela (fair) at the village of Kalakan in a northern province, some persons were arrested under the orders of the Government, on a charge of sedition and causing disturbance by openly announcing that Bacha-I-Saqao was still alive and was making preparations for regaining his lost throne. After a brief trial four persons were executed and three imprisoned for life.—A. P.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS: The O. S. K. Steamer "Tasmania Maru" left Colombo for Bombay on March 18 and is due to arrive in Bombay at noon on March 22.

The Outward P and O. Mail Steamer "Mooltan" with the mails from London of the 15th inst. arrived at Port Said at 5 a. m. on the 19th instant and left there at 9 a. m. the same day

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Bombay Cotton

—:o:—

Bombay, March 20.

The local market Broach April-May opened at Rs. 260-4. It rose to Rs. 262-4 due to some purchases from bears. Later on due to some selling by bulls the prices declined to Rs. 260-8. Contrary to expectation the Liverpool market opened strong, but at 5-30 it closed as under. To-morrow (Friday) is the Parsi holiday (Jamshedi Nowroze), the market will be closed.

Broach A-M 260-8
Broach J-A 272-8.
Oomra March 220-8.
Oomra May 225-8.
Oomra July 233.
Bengal March 189.
Bengal May 193.
Bengal July 201.
Broach A-M Highest 262-4.
Broach A-M Lowest 258-8.

BOMBAY WEEKLY STATISTICS.

EAST INDIA COTTON ASSON. LD.

	Mar. 17. Spot prices.	
Description	13-3-30	6-3-30.
Bengals F.G.	188	178
Sind F.G.	193	183
Punjab F.G.	186	176
Rajputana F.G.	188	178
Broach F.G.	251	242
Oomra Fine	209	199
C. P. No. 1, Fine	225	215
C. P. No. 2, Fine	217	207
Muthia F.G.	197	184
	Futures	
Hedge Contract	13-3-30	6-3-30
Bengals, March	186	176
Bengals, May	190	183
Bengals July	197	190
Broach, April-May	254	246
Broach, July-Aug.	268	260
Oomra F., March	209	199
Oomra F., May	217	207
Oomra, July	225	216

Receipts for week-nding 13th March:

	1930 Bales.	1929. Bales.
Bengals	7202	8483
Oomras	6599	65867
Dholleras	6432	4701
Broach	26507	20312
Southerns	155	2056
Egyptians	680	
E. Africans	2564	
Other Sorts	30	
Total	109560	101419

Exports for week-ending 13th March:—

	Bales
United Kingdom	Nil.
Continent	19245
China	18526
Japan	39824
Coast Ports	3220
Total	80825
Afloat in Harbour:—	
Europe	4567
China, Japan and Coast Ports	35004
Total	39571

Receipts from 1st Sept. to 13th March:—
1929-30 2391406, 1928-29 1908057, 1927-28 1911983, 1926-27 1971093, 1925-26 2354824.

Exports from 1st Sept. to 13th March:—

	1929-30	1928-29.
United Kingdom	48118	31771
Continent	420087	457337
China	174953	113481
Japan	697298	754929
Coast Ports	11023	11848
U.S.A.	25439	8171
Total	1376918	1377537
	1927-28	1926-27.
United Kingdom	39523	4293
Continent	335791	194278
China	45350	137002
Japan	513564	829989
Coast Ports	16409	9242
U.S.A.	1175	201
Total	951812	1175005
		1925-26.
United Kingdom		29829
Continent		320559
China		219215
Japan		382965
Coast Ports		18537
U.S.A.		1350
Total		1472455
		Bales.
Total exports by rail, 1st Sept. 1929 to 13th March 1930		60068
Estimated Mill consumption in Bombay from 1st Sept. 1929 to 13th March 1930		477420
Same period last year		293670
Estimated stock of raw cotton held by Exporters, Dealers and Mills in Bombay on 13th Mar. 1930		1331612
Same time last year		1035582

COTTON.

Bombay, March 20.

Local market opened late to-day due to a General Meeting of the Brokers' Association. Despite steady advices from America, prices sagged on selling by Option-dealers and bazaar operators Export and Commission Houses were moderate buyers.

Later, prices recovered due to better Liverpool advices and Jobbers buying.

At 5-30 p.m.:—
Broach April/May Rs. 260/10.
Broach July/Aug. Rs. 272/10.
Oomra March Rs. 220/8.
Oomra May Rs. 225/4.
Oomra July Rs. 233.
Bengal March Rs. 189.
Bengal May Rs. 193.
Bengal July Rs. 200.
Broach April/May Highest Rs. 262.
Broach April/May Lowest Rs. 258/8.

In the Ready market, there was a moderate demand, especially in stapled styles from local spinners and Japanese.

Money Market.

Exchange Quotations.

—:o:—

Bomway, Mar. 20.

B. C. RATE:—
T T 1/5 25/32.
D D 1/5 13/16.
LONDON—
Banks Selling T T 1/5 13/16.
Banks Seling D D 1/5 27/32 Mail.
Banks Selling T T 1/5 25/32 March
Banks Selling T T 1/5 25/32 15th April.
Banks Selling T T 1/5 3/4 April/May.
Banks Buying T T 1/5 27/32 Ready.
Banks Buying D D 1/5 29/32 Mail
Banks Buying T T 1/5 13/16 April
Banks Buying 3 Mos 1/16 1/32 Mail.
Banks Buying 3 Mos 1/6 1/32 April.
Banks Buying 3 Mos 1/6 May Monsoon.
NEW YORK—
B C Rate T T 277 3/4.
Banks Selling T T 277 1/2
Banks Buying T T 276 1/2.
PARIS—
Banks Selling D D 922
Banks Buying D D 932.
Banks Buying 3 Mos. 940.
JAPAN—
Bakns Selling T T 137
Banks Buying 60 days' 154 1/2
HONGKONG—
Banks Selling D D 104
SHANGHAI—
Banks Selling D D 131-3/4
SINGAPORE—
Banks Selling D D 156
JAVA—
Banks Selling D D 99-3/8

CROSS RATES—
New York/London 4.81 7/32 19th inst.
Shanghai/LLondon 1/11 1/4 20th inst.
Japan/London 2/0 11/32 19th inst.
London/Paris 124.30 19th inst.
London/Belgium 34.880 19th inst.
London/Switzerland 25.12-1/4 19th inst.
London/Italy 92.90 19th inst.
Tone of Sterling Exchange:—Quiet.
Gold £4-4-10 1/8 18th inst. £4-4-10 1//4 19th inst.
Silver London Ready 19 3/16 18th inst. 19 3/8 19th inst.
Silver London Forward 19 13th inst. 19 3/16 19th inst.
Silver New York Ready 42 18th inst. 42 1/2 19th inst.
London Discounts 3 Mos 2 27/32 per cent. 18th inst. 2 23/32 per cent. 19th inst.
London Discounts 6 Mos 2 29/32 per cent. 18th inst. 2 3/4 per cent. 19th inst.
Imperial Bank rate 7 per cent.
Bank of England rate 4 per cent
Money:—Inter Bank Call 6 per cent. nominal.
3 mos 5 per cent
6 mos 4 1-2 per cent
12 mos 4 per cent
Tone:—Steady

AMERICAN HEAVY REALISING

GOOD TRADE BUYING.

Bombay, March 20.

Market displays a remarkable steadiness in spite of a heavy realisation. Operators are distrusting the present advance but trade is absorbing all contract on declines and thus consolidating the technical position. There is still a large "short" interest held by Spot Houses in America, though stocks of low grade cotton are small and inch and overstaple is scarce. Shippers still remain uncovered in their distant commitments.

Crop preparations are reported to be backward and weather reports are mixed. Reports of Russian cotton goods dumping in England at ridiculous low prices is causing nervousness in Lancashire. Indian political situation is hindering the seasonal free business in spite of the trade anxiety to secure the requirement on current prices. Should weather continue, favorable, a reaction is possible but "short" side in view of coming vicissitudes of a growing crop is very undesirable. We prefer purchases on good setbacks.

AMERICAN COTTON FIGURES.

Bombay, March 20.

F. P. Bale.	1929-30	1928-29
Receipts to date		
19-3-30	7798000	8615000
Receipts yesterday 19-3-30	9000	16000
Exports to date		
19-3-30	5698000	6704000
Stock at Ports		
14-3-30	2005000	1839000
Stock at Interior Towns 14-3-30	1229000	815000
Stock at Liverpool		
14-3-30	1011000	1109000
Visible Supply		
14-3-30	4874000	4742000
Quantity in sight		
14-3-30	13381000	13773000
Quantity out of sight 14-3-30	10261000	11287000

Tone of Silver—Market steady. China bought. Small offering.

BOMBAY BI-WEEKLY STATISTICS.

The East India Cotton Association Limited.

18th March, 1930.

	1929-30 Bales	1928-29 Bales
RECEIPTS:		
14th to 17th March	22713	90464
RECEIPTS:		
1st Sept. to 17th March	2414119	1993521
SHIPMENTS:		
14th to 17th March:		
United Kingdom	nil	530
Continent	5357	4063
China, Japan & Coast Ports	21805	77504
Total	27162	82197
SHIPMENTS:		
1st Sept. to 17th March:		
United Kingdom	47855	32501
Continent	423214	461400
China	189273	134705
Japan	701345	805184
Coast Ports	11023	11848
U. S. A.	25694	14296
Total	1398404	1459734
AFLOAT IN HARBOUR:		
Europe	10560	6102
China, Japan & Coast Ports	50118	45441

STATEMENT OF COTTON PRESSED.
Week ending 7th March.

	1930	1929
Madras	1349	3646
Bombay	28838	35911
Sind	1004	4954
Bengal	1160	438
United Provinces	2260	1565
Punjab	28603	28437
Central Provinces	15960	18408
Berar	31059	33799
N.W.F. Provinces	....	....
Ajmer Merwara	1146	1584
Burma	796	145
Jodhpur State	333	185
Faridkot State	....	....
Rajpipla State	1857	1293
Jaipur State	163	....
Baroda State	11034	7548
Nabha State	1095	2409
Bahawalpur State	461	....
Wadhwan State	98	....
Holkar State	7824	7386
Bhavnagar State	1054	2152
Hyderabad State	10701	12371
Barwani State	....	....
Bhopal State	....	....
Nawanagar State	136	209
Ratlam State	....	....
Jind State	....	....
Gondal State	45	893
Wankaner State	256	80
Tonk State	141	428
Minor Cotton Growing States	354	582
Total	147730	165728

APPROXIMATE QUOTATIONS.
Bombay, March 20.

Red leafy. Averge.	Ready NEW.	Ready OLD
Bengal Superfine	210	.....
Bengal Fine	205	.....
Bengal F. G.	200	.....
Sindh-Punjab Fine	205	.....
Sindh-Punjab F. G.	200	.....
Wardha-Hingt Fine	235/240	.....
Nagpur Savner Fine	240	.....
Yeotmal Fine	235	.....
Arvi Fine	235	.....
Amraoti Fine	220/230	.....
Khamgaon-Akola Fine	225/230	.....
Mulkapur Fine	220/225	.....
Khandesh Fine	215/220	.....
Muthia Fine	220	.....
Muthia F. G.	215	.....
Nanded/Purna F.G.GS.	.....	.....
Purna F.G.GS.	.....	.....
Parbhani/Sailu F.G.GS.	.....	.....
Indore/Ujjain Fine	.....	.....
Burwah Sanavad Fine	230	.....
Surat Fine	.....	.....
Broach Fine	265/70	.....
Broach F. G.	260/265	.....
Westerns M. G	.....	.....
Cambodia	.....	335
Miraj/Sangli	.....	270
Compta Good	.....	265
Jinja	.....	300
Busoga	.....	390

RECEIPTS INTO BOMBAY.
Bombay, March 20.

In full-pressed Bales.	Yesterday.	Since 1st September. This year.
Khandesh	1,746	262,097
Central India	2,521	324,843
Barsi and Nagar	3,814	207,497
Hyderabad-Gaorani	888	66,694
Berar	5,499	557,984
Central Provinces	1,594	302,280
Total Oomras	16,062	1,721,395
Dholera	1,432	92,174
N.-W. Provinces	442	135,469
Rajputana	1,209	36,633
Sind-Punjab	719	141,561
Broach	6,483	212,578
Coompta & Dharwar	107	44,726
Westerns-Northerns	1	15,216
Cocoanada	.....	100
Tinnevelly & Cambodia	51	7,071
Persian	.....	473
American	.....	8,871
Egyptian & African	1,056	38,066
Comilla, Burma and other sorts	.....	628
Total	27,562	24,57,901

EXPORTS FROM BOMBAY.
Bombay, March 20.
1st Sept. to 13th Mar.

In full-pressed Bales.	Yesterday.	This year.
Europe	3,812	493,644
Japan & China	11,776	372,251
Coast Ports	275	11,023
Up-country by Rail	.....	60,088
Afloat in harbour for Europe, China and Japan	.....	39,571
Total	15,863	1,476,557

INDIAN WEEKLY STATISTICS.

The East India Cotton Association Limited.

18th March, 1930.

RECEIPTS.
Week ending 8th March.

	1930 Bales	1929 Bales
Calcutta	2302	2929
Bombay	116316	105400
Karachi	39430	43042
Madras	2632	1574
Rangoon	683	56
Tuticorin	11	....
	161374	153001

EXPORTS.
Week ending 8th March.

	1930 Bales	1929 Bales
Calcutta	1747	605
Bombay	88223	89689
Karachi	30296	13188
Madras	2229	1876
Rangoon	448	1685
Tuticorin	....	....
	122943	107043

RECEIPTS.
1st Sept. to 8th March.

	1929-30	1928-29
Calcutta	41620	48154
Bombay	2321763	1839504
Karachi	724304	688470
Madras	88810	51225
Rangoon	6311	7375
Tuticorin	15486	11581
	3198294	2646309

EXPORTS.
1st Sept. to 8th March.

	1929-30	1928-29
Calcutta	6574	9562
Bombay	1309967	1345965
Karachi	563584	396866
Madras	56633	37111
Rangoon	45948	37699
Tuticorin	50574	20199
	2033280	1847366

RECEIPTS into BOMBAY from KARACHI.
Week ending 17th March.

1930	1929
452	1424

1st Sept. to 17th March.

1929-30	1928-29
30198	11128

EXPORTS FROM KARACHI.
Week ending 1st March.

	1930	1929
United Kingdom	....	....
Continent	....	19262
China	....	5400
Japan	....	21625
Bombay	....	2291
U. S. A.	....	140
	....	48718

1st Sept. to 1st March.

	1929-30	1928-29
United Kingdom	60665	53957
Continent	283441	242258
China	46947	15900
Japan	134298	109922
Bombay	25617	9601
U. S. A.	9547	8351
	560459	436989

WEEKLY COTTON MARKET REPORT.

Bombay, March 20.

Since we wrote our Report last week the nett changes in the Home Markets have been as follows:—

	May.	July.	Oct.
New York 12-3-30	14.66	14.84	14.94
New York 19-3-30	15.44	15.48	15.37
	pl78	pl.64	pl.43
		Dec.	Jan.
New York 12-3-30		15.13	15.19
New York 19-3-30		15.54	15.58
		pl.41	pl.39
	May.	July.	Oct.
Liverpool 12-3-30	7.66	7.71	7.76
Liverpool 19-3-30	8.11	8.15	8.15
	pl.45	pl.44	pl.39
		Dec	Jan.
Liverpool 12-3-30		7.83	7.85
Liverpool 19-3-30		8.19	8.20
		pl.36	pl.35

Liverpool to-day is due to open six to seven points down. There has been a continued advance practically during the whole week and yesterday was the first day for several that there was a slight downward movement. The reasons for the better tone has been several, of which easier money at home, a large short interest, but chiefly the price of cotton have been the principal ones. The reaction commenced on the publication of the World's consumption figures, on which we commented last week, and it only needed this fillip to arrest the decline, and start a short covering movement.

Last night our Liverpool friends cabled us as follows:—

"Turned owing to short covering near months New York. There is a better feeling but do not think market will go higher in the mean time."

With New York prices about 1½ cents above the lowest, we are disposed to agree with our Liverpool friends, and we may see a reaction after the steady advance, but we do not now expect to see much decline, and we think that Mills will be well advised to commence laying in stocks. During the past week there has been less fresh demand for Indian cotton for export, but this was to be expected and may continue until there is more confidence in the advances being held, but there has been a fair demand for ready cotton by exporters against previous sales.

The future of the market will soon begin to depend on acreage and weather reports and although we may expect quiet markets for the immediate future, we feel that with the present large short interest in evidence combined with the intrinsically low price of cotton, a few bad weather reports might have a very quick effect on the price level.

Indian Cotton is about Rs. 8 higher than this time last week and the bazaar has resisted the American rise, thus causing a cheapening in parity of Indian Cotton. Stocks in Bombay have at last passed the peak and looking ahead a few months, we can see a severe shortage of Indian Stocks. Indian Mills will be working full time, provided that the Assembly passes the Protective duties, and there will we believe be sufficient export demand to bring about this shortage. Later on we may expect to see Indian Cotton well above parity instead of well under it as it is at present.

QUOTATION'S OF LOCAL MILL CLOTH.

(Issued by the Hindustani Native Merchants' Association.)
Bombay, March 20.

KHADI:—

	Rs. a. p. Per lb.
Textile	0 10 3
Century	0 10 0
Karimbhoy	0 8 9
Gold Mohor	0 10 0
Moon	0 10 3

LONG CLOTH (full weight 34/40 In.)

	Per lb.
Century 91½-92½	0 13 9
„ 6404-8705	0 14 0
Fazal (Mahal)	0 14 0
Prahlad	0 12 0
Pabaney (Phoolmala)	0 13 0
Manekji (Patangia)	0 13 3
Daud Sahib	0 13 6

LONG CLOTH (Light weight)

No. 5202 5303	Per lb.
Rachael Mill	0 14 6
David	0 14 0
Moon	0 14 0
Phoenix	0 0 0
Jam	0 12 6
Appollo	0 14 0

LONG CLOTH X Quality.

David	0 13 3
Swan Finlay	0 14 0
Appollo	0 13 6
Gold Mohor	0 13 6
Century	0 13 9

LONG CLOTH Satin Calendar 34-42 In.

	Per lb.
Textile (Hand)	0 13 0
Spring (Merchant)	0 13 0
Century (Bugle)	0 13 0
Appollo (Pyala)	0 12 9
Tata Mill (Darji)	0 13 3
Sakuntla	0 13 0
Manekji (Kunda)	0 11 9
Pehlad (Siwala)	0 12 0
Rachael	0 12 6
David	0 12 9
Maher	0 13 0
Kachhwa	0 12 3
Moon	0 12 6

LEPAD.

Spring	0 13 0
Textile	0 13 0
Century	0 13 0
David	0 13 0
Appollo	0 13 0

	Rs. a. p. Per lb.
DHOOTIES 7 8 9 Yards.	
Spring (Balance)	0 14 9
Textile (Bycle)	0 14 6
Jacob	0 14 3
David	0 14 3
Century	0 14 6
Mun Mill	0 14 6
3732 Moon	0 14 6
3842 Mayer	0 14 6
DHOOTIES 10 Yards.	
Spring (Balance)	0 13 9
Textile (Bycycle)	0 13 6
Century	0 13 6
Jecob	0 13 3
Moon Mill	0 13 6
1386 Tata Per Piece	2 9 0
David	0 13 3
GIN COLOURED.	
A 1515 Tulsidas	10 8 0
B 1515 Ratilal	11 4 0
MARKIN JAPAN:—	
4488	0 0 0
8383	8 8 0
38	9 4 0
Yards 120	20 8 0
Yards 46 Chilli	0 0 0
9898	9 10 0
8015	8 6 0
9797	8 5 0
6300	0 0 0
44000	0 0
Karela	0 0 0
Peecn	11 4 0
BLACK CHECK.	
5800 Sholapur	8 8 0
SALITA.	Per lb.
Century	0 0 0
Tata	0 13 0
Spring (Merchant)	0 13 0
DUKDI Yards 12-13-14—	
Kanta	0 15 9
Victoria	0 14 6
Phoenix	0 0 0
Framji	0 15 6
DHOTI FITA CHIRMA.	
Yards 5 to 9	
Chhawani	0 0 0
China	0 14 0
Moon	0 14 0
Phoenix	0 0 0
Meher	0 14 9
Simplex	0 13 4½
Yards. 10	
Chhawani	0 0 0
China	0 14 0
Moon	0 14 0
Phoenix	0 0 0
Maher	0 14 0
Simplex	0 13 4½

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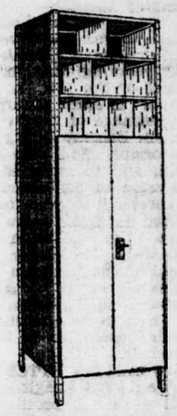
BOMBAY, 2.

Godrej's Steel Shelving



Vast quantities of our Steel Shelving are regularly turned out for varied uses for places far and near. Experienced Engineers of the P. W. D. and Railways, Managers of mills and insurance companies and others competent to judge have commended our Shelving unreservedly.

It is perfectly designed for strength, rigidity, durability and convenience and all the parts are treated in the best methods chemically and mechanically to cleanse them free from rust and scale after which they are sprayed with the best enamels that are oven-baked. We are completely laid out with the best tools and processes to turn out first class work at the lowest price.

No order is too big or too small for quick and careful compliance.

50 D
CERTIFICATE NO.——of 1929.
10
OFFICE OF THE EXECUTIVE ENGINEER, K.B.D.
Karachi, Dated the 13th April, 1929.
Certified that Messrs. Godrej and Boyce Manufacturing Company have supplied and fixed Steel Shelving for the New Judicial Courts at Karachi on two occasions at a cost aggregating approximately Rs. 34,000. I have found their work entirely satisfactory. The Shelving is well designed for strength and rigidity and the enamelling is tough and durable and the finish is good.
(Sd.) T. S. PIPE,
Executive Engineer,
Karachi Buildings, Division.
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BOMBAY FRIDAY, MARCH 21, 1930.

CAN BOMBAY BROTHELS BE ABOLISHED ?

—:o:—

"YES" SAYS HOTSON, BUT BULLOCKE DISAGREES.

Council Discusses Prostitution Bill.

Mr. J. E. B. Hotson, Home Member, in moving the first reading of the Bill further to amend the Bombay Prevention of Prostitution Act 1923 said in the course of his lengthy speech:—

"One of the main purposes which have moved the Government, and the numerous Societies who have for years agitated for an amendment of the law, is to do something to assist towards the disappearance of the "vice area" for which Bombay is, I regret to say, notorious. As a step towards that end, and to make easier the repression of commercialised vice, wherever it may be found, it is proposed to make more comprehensive the definition of the word 'brothel,' to render liable to punishment female as well as male keepers of brothels, and to penalise such landlords as lured by high rents, knowingly permit their premises to be used as brothels.

LAW CAN DO LITTLE TO STOP IT

We do not imagine that we can put a stop to prostitution. The law can do little to bring that about. For that we must look to a wider diffusion of the knowledge of the laws of health and of social hygiene and to the growth of a public sentiment, which will ruthlessly condemn as a crime against humanity the pursuit of a pleasure which involves the degradation and ruin of other human beings. Society has not, in this country or anywhere else, reached the stage of civilisation at which prostitution can be abolished, or perhaps even much reduced.

"LOCAL INDUSTRY."

But it is beyond doubt that the mere exisence of an area in which by custom rather than by law vice is so far tolerated that it has become the chief local industry, is in itself an incitement to vice. Many a young man, whether resident in Bombay or very often a passing visitor, goes to the vice area, because he has heard of its existence, and is curious to see or has been told by friends that it is one of the sights of Bombay which no one should miss, and when there he gives way to his excitement. Many of these young men, in all probability, would never have gone in search of a brothel had it been even a little bit more difficult to find.

HUMAN WRECKAGE.

And because this area exists, because human bodies are there on sale, and human souls are there given over to ruin, occupants for these reasons, have to be found, and a lucrative trade is created. Every part of India is forced to pay its tribute of innocent girlhood, many other countries contribute their quota to the market of human wreckage. We cannot by passing this Bill or even by assuring that its provisions are given full effect to prevent that trade, but we can, and hope we should succeed in so doing, make it less profitable and more dangerous than it is to-day.

Again, I refer to the phrase "commercialised vice." That is the enemy we seek to defeat. We are not attempting to interfere the right of any woman to make such use as she may choose of her own body however foolish and calamitous her choice may be, but we desire to arrest the slave traffic by which women are deprived of their freedom and their health and their self-respect for the financial profit of those who exploit them.

DEFINITION OF BROTHEL.

One of the greatest difficulties which we have had to cope with has been the evolution of a satisfactory definition of 'brothel.' I do not claim that the definition in the Bill is perfect, but I can assure this House that is the result of prolonged thought by many minds. If we can improve it I shall rejoice, but I must warn all friends that the pitfalls in the way are numerous and that many a plausible suggestion has had to be turned down, because its effect might actually have been harmful to the proposed new Section 8B, 8C, and 8D. I need at this stage only say that we have tried to hold the scales even, so as not to do injustice to innocent landlords while endeavouring to leave no loophole of escape for those who wilfully seek their profit from sources which they know to be utterly evil. I commend this Bill to the House.

Dr. M. K. Dixit (Surat) supporting the Bill said that though the measure was belated, it was a matter for gratification as the Government had realised the vital necessity for such legislatito. He suggests to the Government to make the amended Prostitution Act applicable not only to the Bombay City and its suburbs, but also to important cities in the presidency.

ADVANTAGES OF THE CLOSING OF BROTHELS.

MISS DICKINSON'S SPEECH.

Miss Ida Dickinson (Nominated) received an ovation when she rose to make her maiden speech in support of the Bill. She said:—

The definite advantage to be gained to society by the closing of brothels are the following:—

The reduction of the traffic in women to a minimum; the lessening of the volume of prostitution in the City; the end of the glaring advertisement of vice which is a potent factor in the lowering of all standadds of decency; and the reduction of the incidence of venereal diseases.

The 27 countries where brothels have been done away with state that their reason for doing so was to attain these results and that they have no reason to repent for their action. Other countries in which the brothel system has been firmly esablished are so dissatisfied with it that they are instituting enquiries with the view of giving it up.

It is reasonable to hope that the volume of prostitution in the city will be substantially reduced. The most serious objection which can be raised to the closing of brothels is that it will lead to the dispersal of prostitutes in the respectable quarters of the town and that the streets will be full of persons of both sexes soliciting. This might be the case if all the women now in brothels were to remain in Bombay. It is practically certain, however, that about half of them will return to their native places. Economic reasons will prevent the majority of them from prostitutes from other towns from coming here as they at present do in large numbers. Women who dedicate themselves by a religious ceremony to a life of prostitution with the prospect of coming to Bombay to earn an easy living will not find the same inducement to do so. The same will apply to parents who still dedicate their children for the same purpose.

BAD NAME FOR BOMBAY.

The abolition of brothels will end the cynical advertisement of vice which now prevails on certain main thoroughfares of the city. The shamelessnes of this open flaunting of vice appears to be on the increase and has given Bombay a bad name throughout the world. Wherever brothels exist the incidence of venereal disease is high. Bombay is no exception to the rule. A statement made by the representative of the Medical Board of the Admiralty regarding the incidence of venereal disease in the Eastern Station is of interest. He attributes it to the high infectivity of loose women in the ports visited and says that Bombay is responsible for the majority of cases. It is worthy of note that the German law of 1927 for the prevention of venereal diseases, has a clause strictly prohibiting all forms of brothel keeping.

It has unfortunately been ascertained that unscrupulous landlords do profit to an enormous extent in this way. A case in point is that of several buildings in Girgaum which have been let to brothel keepers. These have been four times cleared by the Police, each time the same type of tenant has occupied them after their remaining vacant because the landlord was unable to find tenants On the contrary, there is a shortage of housing accommodation in the neighbourhood and respectable families were anxious to live there The reason of the landlords unwillingness to let to them was that he asks 200 per cent higher when letting to brothel keepers.

PUNISHMENT OF WHIPPING.

Mr. A. N. Surve, (Bombay North) congratulated the Government on bringing in a useful measure of Social reform. He thought that the Select Committee which would be appointed to consider the Bill should also extend the punishment of whipping to women found guilty of offending the provisions of the Bill. Otherwise, he declared these "creatures" could not be debarred from their nefarious activities.

Dr. R .T. Nariman (Bombay South) supporting the Bill said it was the sacred duty of every member in the House to support this Bill. The best way of preventing the evil of prostitution was to segregate prostitutes, as was done in Japan.

Dr. P. G. Solanki pointed out that the the so-called 'tolerated area was situated in the heart of the city. Hundreds of boys and girls, going to schools had to pass by houses of ill-fame and the effect produced on their minds could be easily imagined. He thought if prostitution could not be abolished at least the brothels must be abolished.

TRY OTHER WAYS.

Mr. A. Greville Bullocke (Bombay Trades' Association) felt that the measure was not calculated to benefit the public. He feared it would not lessen prostitution, but would rather tend to increase it. The Bill before the House would have among other bad results that of turning hundreds of prostitutes out of their present homes and leave them stranded on the streets. He urged that no country in the world, either ancient or modern, had succeeded in rooting out the vice of prostitution.

SURPRISED MOULVI!

Moulvi Rafiuddin Ahmed, expressed his great surprise at the arguments advanced by Mr. Bullocke. The speaker characterised his speech as "most deplorable" He believed that the Bill, if passed ino law, would miigate, to a great extent, the evil of prostitution. He was glad that the attitude taken up by Mr. Bullocke was not supported by any member of the Council.

Rao Bahadur R. R. Kale (Satara and Mr. Syed Munawar (nominated) further supported the Bill.

PETIT ON POVERTY.

Mr. J. B. Petit (Bombay Millowners) said that so long as human nature was what it was it was absolutely impossible to eradicate prostitution as such. Personally he believed that the proposed legislation would have the effect spreading the prostitutes throughout the city ,and thus the remedy which they prescribed was likely to be worse than the disease. Broadly put, there were three wide reasons for which prostitution existed. They were: (1) extreme poverty, (2) want of legitimate sexual gratification and (3) absolute sexual perversion. It was very doubtful whether those who went in for this profession could possibly be prevented from resorting to it by any piece of legislation.

HE IS PLEASED.

Mr. Hotson, replying to the debate, thanked the House for giving good reception to the Bill He assured the House that the Bill would not be given effect to unless it was very carefully considered in the Select Committee. The Government would consider whether it was necessary to make the bill applicable to the rural areas in the Presidency. He declared that additional police would be required and properly trained in order to give effect to the legislation. All the brothels in the city would not be closed, direcly the Bill came into force, but proper enquiries would be instituted and every inmate would be asked whether she wished to go to her native place or to do some useful work in the city.

The motion for the first reading of the Bill was, then carried. The Bill was next, referred to a Select Committee.

This concluded the Government business and the Council was prorogued.

Miravati Devi is giving two performances of Indian dancing to-day and on Sunday at the Princess Theatre.

ALL-INDIA CONGRESS COMMITTEE.

—:o:—

Andhradesa Members In Bombay

BOMBAY, Mar. 20.

Desabakta Konda Venkatappayya, Desodharaka K. Nageswararao Pantulu, Mr. N. V. S. Narsimharao, Mr. G. V. Punniah Sastri, Mrs. Rukmani Lakshmipathi and Mr. S. V. Subba Rao, members of the All-India Congress Committee from the Andhradesa arrived this morning in Bombay and will be leaving for Ahmedabad by the Delhi Express.—Free Press.

MEDICAL COUNCIL'S BAN.

—:o:—

Questions In Assembly

GOVERNMENT WAITING FOR TEXT.

NEW DELHI, March 20.

After two days' discussion the Legislative Assembly on the motion of Sir George Schuster passed the second reading of the Finance Bill after Dr. Moonje had concluded his over-night's speech. —A. P.

NEW DELHI, March 20.

Short-notice questions by Col. Gidney and Dr. Moonje enabled the Legislative Assembly to raise the question of the decision of the General Medical Council of Britain to refuse recognition to the Indian medical degrees.

Sir Frank Noyce replied: "Government have so far received by telegraph only the text of the resolution passed by the Executive Committee on February 23. They will decide what action should be taken when they are in possession of the full papers which are following by air mail. Meanwhile I can assure the members that every endeavour will be made to proceed with the proposal for the establishment of an All-India Medical Council without avoidable delay."

Sir Frank Noyce placed on the table the relevant correspondence. This includes a telegram from the Secretary of State dated March 8 giving the text of the resolution of the Executive Committee of the G. M. C.—A. P.

TEXT OF G. M. C. RESOLUTION

The text of the resolution of the General Medical Council runs:—

"(1) That in the absence of authoritative information respecting the medical qualifications and standards of the Bombay, Calcutta, Lucknow, Madras and Punjab Universities, the Executive Committee is unable for the time being to recognize the medical degrees of these universities as furnishing details of guarantees of the possession of the requisite knowledge and skill for efficient practice of medicine, surgery and midwifery in this country, and that accordingly conditional recognition hitherto granted to these degrees has now lapsed.

(2) The proposal of the Government of India to appoint a temporary board, contained in the India Office letter of January 11, has been carefully considered, but the Executive Committee is unable to accept the proposals as furnishing a satisfactory method of supplying the Council with authoritative information on medical qualifications and standards in India and with the necessary guarantee of sufficiency.

(3) The Executive Committee has carefully considered the proposal of the Government of India to appoint temporary inspectors for the qualifying examinations of the Rangoon and Patna Universities, but finds it undesirable, for the reasons given in the President's letters of June 12th and December 6th, 1929 to renew the practice of approving the appointment of separate inpectors which it has already found inadequate for the purpose of ascertaining whether a sufficient standard for Indian Medical degrees is actually required and enforced by the Universities."

REMOVAL OF GOVT. SALT MONOPOLY.

—:o:—

Mr. Das' Amendment Rejected.

NEW DELHI, March 20.

The Legislative Assembly rejected Mr. Nilkant Das' amendment to the Finance Bill for removing the Government salt monopoly by 57 votes to 30. Mr. Jinnah and a few other Independents remained neutral, while Sir Piurshottamdas Thakurdas and Mr. Shanmukham Chetty supported Government as Sir George Schuster said that the loss of revenue by such an amendment would be seven crores.—A. P.

"SILENCE MEANS CONFESSION OF GUILT!

Prosecution Arguments In Sen-Gupta Case.

DESCRIBES COURT WITNESSES AS A "PACK OF ... FRIENDS."

RANGOON, March 20.

A crowd as usual but not so large collected to-day a little distance off the premises of the District Magistrate's court and augmented police and military forces guarded the street and the neighbourhood. The case was resumed before the District Magistrate.

NOT FOR POLITICS.

Arguing the case for the prosecution Mr. A. Eggar, Government Advocate, referred to points of law defining and interpreting Section 124-A. I.P.C. In asking the Court not to take into account the position of the accused as the Mayor of Calcutta he also asked the Magistrate not to think thaat the case had been instituted for political rasons but to consider the question whether the accused by his speeches had attempted to create disaffection against the Government.

MISINTERPRETING INNES.

Mr. Eggar read out three speeches delivered by Mr. Sen Gupa on the 18th, 20th and 21st February last, criticising them and pointing out portions that he characterised as objectionable and seditious. Mr. Eggar said that the accused in his first speech of the 18th February advocated nonseparation of Burma and gave no constructive reasons, but tried to misinterpret the Governor's motive regarding question of separation. He also reasons and evidence on the separation question submitted before the Simon Commission.

WRONGFUL AND FORCEFUL.

Referring to the second speech of February 20, which was the subject matter of the first charge, Mr. Eggar said that the accused attempted to show that the British occupation of Burma was wrongful and forceful. In the third speech at a public meeting at Fytche Square on February 21 the accused referred to the occupation of the Shwe Dagon Pagoda by the Military and the subsequent removal, thereby hinting to the audience that Britishers attacked Burmans in their religion.

SILENCE MEANS GUILT.

Regarding records Mr. Eggar said that they should be taken as true, being unchallenged and the silence on the part of the accused should be taken as an admission of guilt. For calling public men as witnesses at the instance of the court while not criticising the court Mr. Eggar regarded them as defence witnesses but at the same time he remarked the prosecution had not the advantage of cross-examining them and he requested the Court not to connsider their evidence before taking the next step. He also added that the witnesses gave their opinions on the accused's speeches, but he asked the court to remember that they were a pack of friends who could not denounce him.

ONE AND ONLY OBJECT.

There was only one Independent witness, Captain Rushall, but he gave no opinion and wanted to say nothing regarding the speeches. Mr. Eggar said that the one and only object of the accused in giving these speeches was to arouse hatred among Indians and Burmans against the British Government and the accused worked up that feeling gradually. He reminded the court that the whole basis of the complaint was an attempt on the part of the accused to do so but not actual happenings. At the same time Counsel requested the Magistrate to note yesterday's clash outside while the case was going on and the men injured were now lying in hospital. Mr. Eggar concluded by saying that a "prima facie" case had been made out and asked the court to frame a charge against the accused.

The Magistrate said that he would pass orders on Saturday. —A. P.

OVER 100 PERSONS INJURED.

—:o:—

31 Treated In Hospital.

RANGOON, March 20.

From further enquiries made, it is understood that the number of persons injured as a result of yesterday's clash near the Court of the District Magistrate may be placed at roughly over hundred, the majority being slightly injured. 31 persons received treatment in the General Hospital, including four sergeants and three constables, and ten at the Ramakrishna Mission Hospital.

It is alleged that a party of Anglo-Indians also belaboured the crowd and that one well-known Assamese tea shop suffered heavily at their hands.

Mr. Tyabji had his wounds dressed in the hospital and then was sent home.

The District Magistrate visited the hospital in the evening and made inquiries regarding the injured.—A. P.

ASSEMBLY NATIONALISTS WOBBLING.

—:o:—

NEW DELHI, March 19.

The Associated Press lobby correspondent reports that the Nationalist Party held an important meeting this evening and decided to allow the Finance Bill to be taken up for consideration, but oppose all taxation measures except Sugar Duty. The Party will not vote for a total rejection of the Bill; as it is opposed to the Swarajist creed on the subject. On the question of the Tariff Bill the Party will back Pandit Malaviya's amendment opposing Imperial Preference in all shape or form but it will not resign in protest.

The question whether the members of the Nationalist Party should walk out or adopt some other demonstrations including advising the country to boycott British goods will be further considered. Majority of members seem to favour a walk-out. The Swarajist group in the Assembly, however, may challenge a division to-morrow on the second reading of the Finance Bill—A. P.

MADRAS GOVT. IN EARNEST

—:o:—

Jail Rules To Be Revived.

MADRAS, March 19.

The Madras Government has issued a communique embodying the Central Government's decision regarding the revision of jail rules and detailing the action taken by the Local Government.

They have directed the Inspector-General of Prisons to submit at a very early date draft amendments to the Madras Jail Manual necessitated by the Central Government's decisions and have requested all Judges and Magistrates to give effect forthwith to the Central Government's instructions regarding the classification of convicted prisoners in anticipation of the issue of new rules.

The Inspector-General has been further asked to submit the necessary proposals fixing the cost of diet per prisoner in the A and B classes and also in respect of separate accommodation and the appointment of special staff for dealing with such prisoners, etc.—A. P.

Elder Statesmen Still At It.

—:o:—

NEW DELHI, March 20.

The Council of State passed unanimously Mr. Ramaswami Mudaliar's resolution as amended by Mr. Khaparde urging the convention of the Round Table Conference as early as possible. The part of the resolution urging that this be not later than October 30, 1930 was deleted on Mr. Khaparde's amendment as the Home Secretary had said that the resolution entirely expressed the Government view, without tying them to a date which must be viewed as a matter of practical necessity.—A. P.

We or our authorised Agents will be pleased to give any such further information as desired.

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DETAILS ON PAGE 8.

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